The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

DISPENSARY DISCUSSED

Argument Before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

ALL SIDES OF THE QUESTION

CITIZENS OF VANCE COUNTY SUBMIT ARGUMENTS PRO AND CON.

Liquor Dealers Represented by Counsel — Committee Decides Unanimously to Make a Favorable Report on the Bill.

Last night at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary Committee, THE TRIBUNE reporter asked the Senator from Randolph: "What did the Governor of North Carolina say to the Governor of South Carolina?" The response was instantaneous: "It is a very long time since you sent to the dispensary."

At 8 o'clock only 8 members, of the Judiciary Committee, out of a total of 18, were present at the committee meeting in the Supreme Court room, where it met to consider the dispensary bill for Vance county. Six members of the committee constitute a quorum. Several Raleigh liquor dealers were present to hear the discussion besides a number of Vance county citizens, who were on both sides of the subject.

Mr. Hicks, of Henderson, addressed the committee. He showed where liquor dealers had taken out a license in Henderson for five months, and that no doubt their contract would be held binding until June 30. Kittrell, seven miles from Henderson, petitioned for a dispensary, agreeing that the county should have three fourths and Kittrell one-fourth of the profits of the dispensary if it should be granted. For 10 years, in the history of the county, there has not been an application to sell liquor in the county north of Henderson, nor west of Henderson, and only one east of Henderson.

Mr. Hicks contended that the majority of the people of Vance county were in favor of prohibition, and especially a dispensary. Over 600 people petitioned for the dispensary. Vance county now gets about $3,400 from liquor licenses and privilege taxes. Of this the tax collector gets 5 per cent. This dispensary, if established, will do one of two things: It will stop drinking in Vance county or greatly reduce taxation. At least $30,000 worth of liquor is sold a year in Vance county. It is proposed to sell the whiskey at 80 per cent. profit, and, taking off the cost of operation, rent, etc., there will be a clear profit of $12,000. It will pay one-half of the county's expenses, one half of Henderson's expenses and greatly help the school fund. It is said the amount of whiskey sold will be greatly reduced, That is the thing to be devoutly wished. Vance county wants a non-partisan dispensary commission.

Mr. Hicks closed with an appeal from a moral standpoint, and a request to give the dispensary a trial.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Moody, of Haywood, addressed the committee on the other side of the question. He opened by laying a petition signed by 562 names of Vance county who objected to a change in the present plan. He contended that a dispensary was wrong, but that the proper way to control the liquor traffic in towns other than small villages is by high license. He referred to Waynesville's dispensary as a failure, and to Asheville as a high license town, and one of the cities in which the liquor traffic and men who drink are best regulated. He declared that to establish a dispensary was for the county and city to go into partnership in the whiskey business. The provisions of the bill would soon bring the law into politics.

Mr Hicks rejoined that a high license would create a monopoly; that only one or two men could or would risk a high license, $1,000 a year, as suggested. A number of signers of the opposition petition had signed the petition for a dispensary, saying they had not thoroughly understood the anti dispensary petition.

Mr. Bridges, of Henderson, also spoke against the dispensary. He said that Henderson township, the place most directly interested, objects to the dispensary. He said the whole of Vance county, outside of Henderson and Kittrell, could be made prohibition by the building of numerous little churches, as the two miles would be effective.

Mr. Bridges spoke of "night caps" and "eye openers," saying he used them with no levity, but the Committee would know what he meant. He gave some pointers to the uninitiated by saying that most of the men who went to dispensaries, and even every day saloons, and bought whiskey in bottles always "want a little for their wives." He presented a petition from the Mayor and five of the eight commissioners of the town of Henderson against the abolition of saloons. The petition stated it would reduce the revenue and increase the tax rate, which is nearly as high as the law will allow.

TWO SIDES.

The gentlemen representing the element who wish to secure the dispensary desired that the Legislature decide the question. It was not necessary to refer it to the people, as the law already allowed an election on the subject. They could present to the Legislature in the shape of petitions the sentiment of the people. It was a desire to avoid the strife, feeling and wounds engendered by a prohibition election. The liquor representatives wished the Legislature to kill the bill, and if not to leave it to the people.

Senator Henderson, from Vance county, said, when called on, that he had not decided what stand he would take on the subject, as the whole matter had come up since he left Henderson for Raleigh.

Representative Peace, of Vance county, who also spoke in reply to remarks, said he was not posted. He would go home Saturday and would come back and be posted and take a stand for or against it

Rev. Lewis Hawkins, colored, of Brookston, Vance county, spoke in favor of the dispensary bill.

Mr. Pittman, also in favor of the dispensary, addressed the Committee. He showed that the present bill is a duplicate of one Mr. Moody, now against the dispensary, favored for Waynesville. He was the best speaker of the evening and his argument was closely followed. He referred to Mr. Moody, suggesting that if the committee could not settle the subject, to leave it to the people. He contended that the committee was able to settle the matter and that they were honorable men and would not shirk their duty.

Chairman Smathers interrupted to say that he did not think the committee wanted a loop-hole to get out.

Mr. Blacknall, of Kittrell, said he had taken a census of Kittrell of all political beliefs, and the dispensary was favored by all.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

All the spectators, except the newspaper men, were excluded from the room, and the commttee proceeded to executive session.

Senator Clark moved that the bill be recommended to pass.

Senator McCarthy was excused from voting, stating that it was a local matter, but if it was a State matter, he would oppose it.

It was decided by a unanimous vote to report the bill favorably.

IT IS THE GOVERNOR'S BILL

THE RAILROAD BILL DRAWN UNDER HIS DIRECTION.

Embraces the Points Made in His Inaugural Address—Good Enough as Far as It Goes, but Does Not Go Far Enough.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Governor Russell yesterday and was given the following interview:

Reporter: "Governor, is there anything connected with the lease that you are willing to give to the public?"

"Yes, I have nothing to conceal from the taxpayers of the State with regard to that matter. The bill now pending in both the House and the Senate was submitted to me before it was introduced. Indeed, it was drawn under my directions and was submitted to and reviewed by me before its introduction. It embraces the points made in my inaugural address and is simply the sentiments therein expressed reduced to legal form and language. In looking over the printed bill today, I discover that in at least one particular it does not go far enough. The bill prohibits a foreign corporation from running a railroad in the State without a license after the first day of May, 1897. It provides that when a foreign company shall petition and otherwise comply with the act, the Secretary of State, with the written approval of the Governor, shall issue license authorizing the foreign corporation to run the railroad for the period of twenty years. This is all right, as far as it goes, but it ought to say that the Governor shall not approve unless he is satisfied that the issuing of the license is not prejudicial to the interests of the State. If the Legislature is unwilling to trust so great a power or discretion to the Governor, then let it be divided between the Governor and the Supreme Court, and let them act jointly.

Reporter: "It is generally believed that the private stockholders are all against you on the lease question."

To this the Governor replied: "Yes, who ever heard of a minority sotckholder who would not be glad to have the majority crowd take care of him? These private stockholders know that there is a real and unavoidable antagonism between their interests and the interests of the State, just as there is in every other corporation where one party holds the majority and somebody else the minority. There are a few hundred individuals in the State who own stock in the North Carolina railroad. If the State can make an advantageous lease or sale of its stock, there is no reason in law or business customs, or in morals, why the State should not do it, and every one of these private stockholders know that this is so. Every one of them (except the ladies, the babies and the professional lobbying politicians), know that if he had a block of majority stock in a corporation, big or little, railroad or saw-mill, and he could sell his majority stock at a big price, he would do it and leave the minority man to sell if he could or sweat if he couldn't. I do not mean by this that I am indifferent to the interests of the private stockholders. Other things being equal, or even approaching equality, I should be in favor of a settlement of this matter which would protect the private stockholders, and I have reason to hope that this can be accomplished, and at the same time a large amount of money gained for the State. I expect to be able to give to the Legislature and the public some important information on this subject within the next two or three days."

THE CHANDLER IDEA

New Move in the Direction of Bimetallism.

DEBATE ON THE IMMIGRATION BILL

NOTICE GIVEN OF AMENDMENTS TO NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Electoral Vote to Be Counted on the Tenth—Grosvenor Will Print a Table to Refute Democratic Charges of Fraud.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—An additional movement in the direction of bimetallism was made in the Senate today by Mr. Chandler. It was in the shape of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard, and that the efforts of the government in all its branches should be directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both. The resolution went over, with notice from Mr. Chandler that he would address the Senate upon it.

The conference report on the immigration bill was taken up, and was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Gibson (Dem., Md.), who raised the parliamentary point against it that the conference committee had exceeded its powers, and had injected new matter into the bill. An equally long speech was made in defense of the conference committee and the bill by Mr. Lodge. Much indignation was expressed by Mr. Lodge at interference with legislation on the part of the North German Lloyds and its agent in Chicago to prevent the passage of the bill If the bill were defeated, he said, it would be taken as the victory of a corporation on a great question of public policy. The report went over without action, Mr. Hill (Democrat), giving notice that he would speak against it tomorrow on the parliamentary point raised by Mr. Gibson.

The remainder of today's session was taken up by the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Vilas, (Dem., Wis.), who had the floor to continue his speech against it, declined to state whether he thought the bill could be disposed of in such time as to give an opportunity for other important legislation. He gave notice of a substitute for the bill which would provide for the appointment of an interoceanic canal commission to have surveys and investigations made for the determination of the most feasible route for the canal. Notice of another amendment was given by Mr. Teller, (Rep., Colo.), also providing for a survey before any canal bonds are guaranteed by the government of the United States, and that if the cost should be reported as exceeding $150,000,000, no bonds shall be guaranteed and no responsibility assumed.

Mr. Vilas had not finished his speech when, at 5:05, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Nearly all of today's session was spent by the House in listening to a discussion of the controversy now raging between two electric lighting companies in the District of Columbia, which found its expression in connection with the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District for the year ending June 30, 1898. The bill remains the unfinished business on the calendar.

The House passed the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill, with trifling changes. The consulate at Hargen, Switzerland (salary $2,000) was abolished, and the total appropriation reduced to $1,673,708.

The usual resolution was agreed to providing for a joint session of Congress on the 10th inst. to count the electoral vote and declare the result.

Mr. Grosvenor proposing that the matter of the election of a President and Vice-President in this republic was always a matter of momentous importance to the people of the United States, in volving as it did the perpetuity of the institutions of the country, asked and obtained consent to print in the Record a table he had prepared showing the vote of every State cast at the last election.

He said he had been induced to prepare it largely by reason of the publication of a Senate document which asserted that in that election a sufficient volume of illegal votes had been cast in sixten States, as shown by the census of 1890, to change the result which a count of the honest votes alone would have shown as a matter of fact. Mr. Grosvenor stated that but four States—West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa—had cast more votes in 1896 than the census showed there were males of voting age in 1890.

Senate amendments were agreed to the resolution authorizing the temporary stringing of wires for lighting and decorating in connection with the approaching inaugural.

The House at 5:05 o'clock adjourned.

Schools Burned Out.

Menominee, Mich., Feb. 2.—The High School and the Stout Training School were burned last night. The loss will reach $40,000 on the High School. The loss on the Stout Manual Training School is $100,000.

WORST IN THE WORLD

Mr. Eckels' Opinion of Our Financial System.

RESULT OF IMMEDIATE NECESSITIES

DISAGREEMENT IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

Our Currency System the Most Expensive of Any First Class Nation—Mr. Walker's Bill Embraces Good Features.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—Comptroller Eckels today further discussed banking and currency matters with the House Committee on banking and currenco. Replying to a question, Mr. Eckels said that a banking bill which did not get rid of demand obligations would not relieve the existing condition of the treasury. In his opinion gold could not go to a premium as long as banks redeemed in gold.

Mr. Walker, chairman, here took the floor and began an explanation of his bill. When the section of his explanation of the measure reading "it (the bill) provides a surer and safer method for the current redemption and also the final redemption of such notes than under existing laws," was reached, Mr. Spaulding (Michigan) started to ask a number of questions regarding this statement.

Mr. Walker objected, saying that he had the floor.

Mr. Spaulding replied that if he did not have the right to ask questions on a paragraph, when it was reached, he would not serve on the committee.

Mr. Walker said that the committee had not accorded this time to ask questions on his bill and he would keep the floor.

After some discussion it was agreed to go through the bill and ask questions on it later.

A few minutes later Mr. Cox, (Tenn.), interrupted with a question.

Mr. Walker objected to this.

Mr. Cox said that he would understand this matter or go back to the House.

Mr. Cox pressed his inquiry and Mr. Walker instructed the official reporter not to take the remarks of Mr. Cox down.

Mr. Cox replied that he did not care whether or not they were taken down and inquired if he could ask his question.

Mr. Walker replied that Mr. Eckels would proceed on his bill as agreed to by the committee.

Mr. Cox left the room.

Mr. Eckels agreed with Mr. Walker in the statement that the present law the United States had in the most expensive currency system of any first-class nation. Our governmert, he said, had the worst financial system of any first-class nation in the world. It was the result, in almost every instance, of immediate necessities, the first springing from the late war. He also agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Walker, which makes it to the interest of banks to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury, as advisers, any information relating to banking matters. The bill of Mr. Walker, he said, embodied a good many correct banking features. Its principal objections, as with other bills, was that it undertook to engraft an entirely new note system upon the present system. Further, he did not believe in having the government issue any more demand obligations.

MEN IN A BURNING MINE.

Water Playing on the Flames in Hope of Saving their Lives.

Houghton, Mich., Feb. 2.—The North Tamarack mine is on fire, with five miners and trammers cut off from escape. The fire was discovered this morning in a plat at the ninth level of No. 3 shaft, the flames breaking out suddenly. Every effort is being made to keep the fire from reaching the shaft, which is heavily timbered, and several streams of water are playing on the fire from the underground mains. The imprisoned men will probably be saved if the flames can be speedily extinguished.

CUT OFF FROM ESCAPE.

LATER – All hope has been abandoned for the men caught in the burning Tamarack. The necessity of forcing air into the burning level in order to supply the entobmed men with a chance of life has added to the fury of the flames, and tonight orders were issued to seal up the shaft.

The Weather.

Washington, D. C, Feb 2, 8 p. m.—Virginia: Rain or snow in the early morning, followed by clearing weather; high northwesterly winds; temperature about freezing.

North Carolina: Generally fair; brisk and high northwesterly winds; slightly colder in southern portion.

South Carolina: Fair; northwesterly winds.

Senator Harris Improving.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 3.—Dr. Brown, the attending physician of Senator Harris, reports tonight that the Senator is gradually improving.

EX-SENATOR FORTUNE'S CHANCES

For Appointment to U. S. Marshalship in Western N. C.

Ex-Senator J. B. Fortune, of Cleveland county, was seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE representative and asked about his chances for securing the appointment to the Western North Carolina United States marshalship.

The ex-Senator talked quite freely somewhat as follows:

"I will have the strongest endorsement, from leading Republicans and Populists, of any candidate in the field; but you know my chances depend largely upon Senator Pritchard. Of course the man he names will be appointed. No Republican in North Carolina has more confidence in Senator Pritchard than I have. He will certainly do the right thing by all his friends. In fact, he has never been known to betray a friend."

Continuing, Ex-Senator Fortune said: "The thing which has given Senator Platt, of New York, such influence in his party is his faithfulness to friends. The polician who deserts his friends after he gets an office, is short-lived. The truth of this statement will be fully demonstrated to the people of North Carolina in 1900, when a Legislature will be elected which will send Harry Skinner, the true patriot, to a seat in the United States Senaae to relieve Senator Butler, who has betrayed all parties and friends, relegating him to private life."

Dry Goods Market.

New York, Feb. 2.—The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, in its weekly review of the dry goods market, says: The course of business during the past week has failed to reveal any new condition of moment in the cotton goods division of the market. In staple cottons of all descriptions the demand has continued indifferent and for fancy lines for spring it has hardly been up to immediately preceding weeks. The weather has been a restrictive influence in many directions. Business in men's wear, woolen and worsted fabrics for the new heavy weight season is still very backward.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

MEETING OF DIRECTORS REPRESENTING PRIVATE STOCKHOLDERS.

Nearly All the Stockholders Live In North Carolina and All of Them Favor the Lease.

The directors representing the private stockholders of the North Carolina railroad met yesterday in this city. There were present Capt. S. B. Alexander, Hon. Lee S. Overman, W. C. Maxwell, John P. Allison, H. E. Fries, Hugh MacRae, Dr. V. E. Turner, Mr. Ruffin, Gen. R. F. Hoke and Ed. Chambers Smith. Messrs. Johnson of Alamance and Young of Johnson were the only absentees. Captain Alexander presided and Mr. Ruffin acted as secretary. The business transacted was of a routine character and was not made public. The lease of the road, effected last spring, was not discussed, but in all probability the matter will be referred to when the directors assemble today.

Captain Alexander will remain in the city until Saturday, and probably longer, so as to appear before the Railway Committee of the House and argue for the lease on behalf of the stockholders of the road.

No one of the 459 stockholders has been found who is not in favor of the continuation of the lease. The impression has been made that many of these stockholders are not residents of the State. This is a mistake. Of the 459 stockholders, 421 are North Carolinians; only 38 are non-residents. The non-residents own 3,165 shares, while 6,835 are owned in the State. Neither is the $683,500 worth of stock in the road which is owned in North Carolina possessed solely by the wealthy class.

Among these stockholders are several churches, colleges and charitable institutions. One hundred and sixty-seven women of the State also own stock in the road. Letters have been received by the directors from some of these women, besides many of the other stockholders, expressing their satisfaction with the lease, and hoping that it will be continued. Five or six of the largest non-resident stockholders are actively interested in other industries of our State.

Several of the directors expressed satisfaction and pleasure at the stand THE TRIBUNE has taken in regard to the lease.

It has been the custom for several years for the directors at their first meeting after the inauguration of a Governor to invite him to attend the meeting. Yesterday the directors appointed a committee to wait upon Governor Russell and invite him to meet with them.

It was a source of regret that the Governor was prevented from attending on account of some pressing business which was engaging his attention.

Arbitration Commissioners.

London, Feb. 2.—It is officially announced this afternoon that Baron Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, and the Right Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, have been chosen as representatives of Great Britain on the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission.

Treaty Ready for the Commons.

London, Feb. 2 – In the House of Commons today Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, announced that the government was ready to lay the Anglo-American arbitration treaty before the House.

VENEZUELAN TREATY

Signed by British Ambassador and Venezuelan Minister.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE VINDICATED

END OF A CONTROVERSY THAT HAS LASTED A CENTURY.

Magnificent Pen Used in Signing the Treaty—Cordial Congratulations Showered Upon Secretary Olney.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration treaty was signed by Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Senor Jose Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, in the office of Secretary Olney at 4:30 this afternoon, signalizing the amicable termination of a controversy that has lasted nearly a century, as well as the resumption of diplomatic negotiations between the two countries, which had been suspended for ten years.

The British Ambassador, accompanied by Henry Outram Bax-Ironside, attache of embassy, reached the department just before 4 o'clock and a few moments later the Venezuelan minister appeared with Mr. Manuel M. Ponte, Jr., Secretary of Legation, and Mr. James J. Storrow, the counsel of Venezuela, before the commission and the arbitratral tribunal.

Senor Andrade brought with him a magnificent pen with which the important document was subsequenly signed. It was sent to him by his brother, who it is universally conceded, will be the next President of the Venezuelan republic; and to whom it will be returned as souvenir. It consisted of a gold pen fastened in a holder made from an eagle's quill, bearing midway from its tip a gold heart thickly encrusted with diamonds. While he two plenipotentiaries were formally exchanging their credentials, the copies of the treaty, which was printed, were carefully compared by Mr. Bax. Ironsides and Mr. Cridler, Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau of the State department, who had made all the drafts of the document and printed the copies. These were in the English language, Spanish not being used, although the tongue of Venezuela, the only difference being that in the Venezuelan copy that country is mentioned always first, and the British vice versa.

The British Ambassador signed "Julian Pauncefote" to both copies, Senor Andrade following affixed his signature, and Mr. Cridler affixed their respective seals. The formalities having been quickly completed, there was a general exchange of congratulations; which were pressed upon Secretary Olney with particular cordiality, and before five o'clock the negotiators had returned to their official residences.

NOTABLE CRIMINAL ARRESTED.

Frank Butler, the Australian Murderer, Arrested Upon His Arrival.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—The Swanhilda, from Newcastle, Australia, arrived this morning. Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, was arrested and brought ashore.

Butler, who is also known in various sections of Australia as Harwood, Ashe, Burgess, Clare, Simpson and Weeler, is a criminal of the most atrocious order. He possessed the cunning of Deeming and the facility of execution of H. H. Holmes. As is usual in such cases, Butler is accused of a number of crimes which cannot at present be proved against him, although evidences of his guilt are being unearthed every hour. It is known beyond doubt, however, that at least two men, Arthur Thomas O. Preston and Captain Lee Weller, met death at his hands within the past four months.

NORTH CAROLINA CASES.

Decisions in United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals convened today at noon, with Judges Goff, Simonton and Brawley presiding.

The North Carolina cases handed down were as follows: Carter Machine Company, appellant, vs. P. H. Hanes & Co., appellees, appeal from Circuit Court Western District of North Carolina, at Greensboro; opinion by Judge Simonton. Affirmed.

After recess argument was heard in the case of the Western North Carolina Land Company and Jack Sheehan vs. Marvin F. Scoife, defendant in error. Argument was also heard in case No. 199.

The following attorneys were admitted today: Messrs. James H. Merrimon, M. Silver, F. A. Sordley and A. C. Avery, all of North Carolina.

Bayard's Health Improved.

London, Feb. 2.—United States Ambassador Bayard, whose illness was reported yesterday, was so much better today that he was able to visit the embassy and transact business.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS

Depressed Condition of America's Greatest Industry.

IMMENSE LOSSES OF A DECADE

BUSINESS FALLS OFF WHILE EXPENSES KEEP UP.

The Lowest Point Has Been Reached—Rates Cannot Be Reduced Further Without Disastrous Results.

The latest general balance sheet of the railways of the United States gives us a total valuation of railway property close to twelve thousand millions of dollars, and over one hundred and eighty thousand miles of road. Next to our farms, which aggregate thirteen thousand millions, these great properties will form, at the close of the century, the most valuable assets of the Republic. The capital invested in our manufactures is less than half that invested in railways, and yet the condition of our manufactures, if we may judge from the frequent tariff agitation, seems to command much more public attention. The construction of these great systems of transportation has played an important, if not the most important part, in the progress of the nation during the past half century.

By the extension of these railways, population has been distributed, large areas of country have been opened to cultivation, cities built, manufactures, established, mines developed, foreign trade increased, and the varied products of our vast domain brought from tropical and frigid zones to the temperate region of densest population. In short, the laying of the tracks, and the penetration of the locomotive have kept time with the building of the nation itself.

Within the last few weeks, the Ways and Means Committee of Congress have granted hearings at Washington to those representing our several industries. In reading the published testimony, one is struck with the deplorable accounts given of the condition of many branches of manufacture. And the remedy asked for is increased protection. A duty sufficient to enable the American manufacture to pay a living wage and compete with his foreign rivals. While not occupying the public mind to anything like the extent of the manufacturer, the American railroad is in a bad, if not in a worse plight. If Congress would only extend its hearing to railways, the stories of the recent tariff hearings could be repeated with emphasis on a larger and even more impressive scale.

Loss of earnings, reduction of rates below the paying point, actual loss on passenger traffic, deterioration of roadbed, reduction in the number of employes, others working half-time, receiverships, foreclosure sales, practically half of this enormous investment bringing no returns, and the blight of insolvency steadily settling down upon our entire system.

The losses and disasters arising from these conditions have been widespread and far-reaching. In the first place, it is undoubtedly true that in no other industry is so large a business carried on upon so small a banking account. A railway company is a great distributor, not only of passengers and freight, but of money. As fast as its earnings come in, they go out again. First, we have the army of direct employes, which reached nearly eight hundred and seventy-five thousand a few years ago, but which has been reduced fully one hundred thousand.

With continued prosperity, our railway system would have today furnished direct employment to at least one million employes. This, however, gives but an imperfect idea of the number employed indirectly, that is, in car shops and locomotive works, and equipment shops of all kinds, blast furnaces, rail mills, and myriad industries dependent upon the railways for their prosperity. As the percentage of increase in equipment has been reduced from ten per cent. in 1890, to an actual decrease in 1895, it may be safely assumed that thousands indirectly engaged have been thrown out of employment. A perusal of the statistics of railways as compiled by the United States Government shows conclusively that under existing conditions most of our railways are running behind and the few that are apparently holding their own are far from hopeful for the future

Economical management is one thing, but forced economies can only result in a deterioration of the property. For a few years some of our older railways can thus economize, but it is only by continued and liberal expenditure of money that track, roadbed, bridges, equipment and rolling stock can be kept up-to-date and in good running order. The loss to labor has been enormous, and it is important that railway employes of all grades should study this side of the question. With freight and passenger rates less than those of European countries, where labor is paid about half the American rates, how long will our railways be able to tide along with reduced forces and three-quarter time? Unless the decline in receipts is stopped, wages must be reduced, and then the trouble will begin.

Taking an army of two hundred thousand men out of active employment in one occupation is a pretty serious business. That means an annual loss in wages alone of not less than $150,000,000. Here we have the direct loss. The indirect loss comes from the irreparable injury to the properties by reason of not keeping them up, ultimately entailing additional losses. The reduction of rates between 1890 and 1895 represents a loss of revenue of over $100,000,000—$15,000,000 in passenger traffic and $87,000,000 in freight traffic. Of course this sum was remitted to the people of the United States, but the question is, can the people afford to force an industry in which nearly one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the total wealth of the country is invested to a point where nearly half the stock and bonds pay nothing in dividend and interest, and the current expenses must be reduced below the safety point.

This is the problem the people will soon have to face in relation to our railways. Should we carry these facts back to 1887, we have a loss to the railways of about $150,000,000. That is if the same rate fo passenger and for freight existed in 1895 as in 1887, the receipts from these two sources would have been that much in excess of what they actually were in 1895. I am officially informed that freight rates for 1896 will average even lower than in 1895. The loss of dividends and of interest on bonds brings hardship to hundreds of thousands of people of limited means who have invested in these securities. This is no less severe than the loss of work and wages to the laborer.

The latest report shows that seventy per cent., or over two-thirds (an aggregate of nearly $3,500,000,000) of all the outstanding stock of these corporations paid nothing in 1895. A careful study of these railway budgets would bring out the appalling fact that probably half of these investments are non-productive—certainly five thousand millions of them. The gloomy list of non-dividend paying stocks has of late years been gaining from about sixty per cent. ten years ago to upward of seventy per cent. now. While this decrease of rates has been going on, the cost of running trains has not similarly decreased, and herein lies the danger. In commenting on this, H. T. Newcomb, of the United States Agricultural Department, says, in an admirable article in the Journal of the American Statistical Association:

"These statistics of decreasing returns to investors, financial disaster, and widespread insolvency, clearly indicate that the present railway charges are not too high, unless it is desirable to reduce all railway corporations to a uniform condition of hopeless bankruptcy. There is no public interest which demands that railway charges shall be so low as to be unremunerative. Too low charges invariably result in the speedy impairment of railway service through the physical deterioration of roadbed and equipment, and the reduction of the efficiency of the safeguards against accident usually provided, thus materially increasing the danger to life and property. The expenses due to handling traffic and moving trains are much less elastic than those incurred for keeping up the quality of track, rolling stock, and signalling apparatus; and when depleted revenues enforce upon railway managers the necessity of immediate retrenchment, the latter are most likely to suffer."

The Interstate Commerce Commission statistics show that this is just what did happen, and that one year of great retrenchment over fifty-one per cent. of the reductions were taken from expenditures incident to the maintenance of way, structures and equipments, though these combined constituted less than thirty-seven per cent. of the total cost of operation.

The following table shows clearly that rates are being steadily reduced:

Year.	Rev. pass. per mile	Revenue per ton of frgt. per mile
1890	2,167	.941
1891	2,142	.895
1892	2,126	.898
1893	2,108	.878
1894	1.986	.860
1895	2,040	.839

And a further reduction for 1896.

With the exception of 1894, pas enger rates reached their lowest in 1895, while freight rates, save a small rally in 1892, are steadily coming down. When compared with the foreign countries, our rates are indeed low. It is said that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company could secure the same rates as the London and Northwestern company, the annual earnings would be increased $12,000,000. Mr. George R. Blanchard, in his recent testimony before the interstate commerce committee of the Senate, said that had our railways collected the lowest of the European charges, we would have received $370,000,000 more than we did receive. This calculation was based on the figures of 1892. The figures of 1896, which are lower for the United States, would make a greater difference.

The impartial student of these data must be struck with the necessity of commercial as well as industrial reconstruction. The census reports of 1880 and 1890 and the statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission, all of which are uniform, together with the valuable reports of H. V. Poor, give us material on which to base a thorough inquiry. The presidents and other officers who have charge of these great properties should be accorded the same opportunity to be heard as the manufacturing industries. So far as I can learn, there is no desire on the part of railway managers to generally raise rates. There is, however, a widespread belief that rock-bottom prices have been reached, and that anything, even the merest shade lower, will be absolutely ruinous.

The people of the United States, including the million who should be directly engaged in transportation, the shippers and manufacturers, might as well realize now as when destruction has set in, that our railway system can not lose another $150,000,000 of income in ten years—an average of $15,000,000 per annum—without sweeping down with it the very interests which sustain these roads. The fact is, another twist or so in the downward direction will simply kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. When the revenues of railways are insufficient to keep up the properties, to pay the legitimate interest, to give even a small return on the stock, to pay American wages to the employes, to give employment to an increasing number of people instead of to a lesser number, allied industries must languish And the industries dependent upon railways are numerous and take a wide range.

The case against the railways is a familiar one. Those who realize these new conditions have no excuses or apologies for past mismanagement, nor for the methods by which some of these roads were built. Whatever may be said of those who built railways far in advance of population, or for purposes other than legitimate trade, we have, on the other hand, equally to blame the cities and towns and counties and individuals who were ready to mortgage the future to help along the work. In a large measure the wind and the water and the fraud have been squeezed out of these properties. In their place new and honestly acquired capital in the shape of enforced loans from bondholders and forced assessment of stockholders has been invested.

Foreclosures, the sheriffs and the courts have wiped out much of the inflated values and new capital with reorganization for business purposes has followed. Surely no one will deny that the consolidation and changes, say of the last decade, have been beneficial. There is more uniform action than ever before. Better business principles prevail. The public have never been so well and so cheaply served as now. Considering the hard times, the discharges, the reduced time, there has never existed better feeling between the railway employe and the officers than at present. The loss of one hundred millions of dollars income in five years must have been a staggering blow.

A continuation of this sort of thing would simply destroy much of our wealth and arrest the progress of the republic. It is important that the people of the United States should realize this situation. The facts herein brought out should be borne in mind in any discussion of the railway problem, whether for the purpose of State legislation, for the modification of our interstate commerce act, or for the purpose of giving additional employment and more steady wages to the million that should be directly employed by our railway system, and to the additional hundreds of thousands who, under normal conditions, should be kept busy in the allied industries. To ignore these facts will work a great injury and place additional obstacles in the way of a return to prosperity.

ROBERT P. PORTER.

The County Commissioners.

Maj. J. B. Hill was not able to be present yesterday, so Commissioners Barbee and Chamblee had things all to themselves. Most of the business was of the dullest routine nature. Nothing of public interest transpired. In the afternoon the jury was drawn for the March term of the Superior Court. The jurors for the first week by townships are as follows:

Little River—Jacob Foster (colored), M. F. Eddins, C. M. Eddins, T. L. Honeycutt and G. A. Broughton.

Cedar Fork—W. M. Pennington.

New Light—N. H. Hight, William Mangum and Burton Jones.

Mark's Creek—S. B. Ceiley and Ben W. Rhodes.

Buck Horn—M. W. Lawrence and J. W. Bolling.

Raleigh—D. H. Hill, Sherwood Higgs, A. P. Upchurch and Chas. G. Latta.

Wake Forest—J. M. Shadrack and O. K. Holding.

Neuse River—R. E. Nichols and Edward Best (colored).

Holly Springs—A. L. Wood.

White Oak—Ruffin Goodwin, Jack Harward, R. P. Coffield and T. R. Wilson.

St. Mary's—J. G. Wilder, A. D. Honeycutt, W. B. Wilder and A. J. Simmons (colored).

Cary—J. T. Crowder and W. C. Low.

House's Creek—J. F. Finch, Osborne Branch (colored) and F. B. Sorrell.

Middle Creek—E. M. Fish.

The jurors for the second week are as follows:

Raleigh—I. M. Proctor, F. H. Phillips, J. B. Timberlake and W. A. Myatt.

Cedar Fork—H. T. Pennington.

Mark's Creek—L. W. Honeycutt.

Little River—F. H. Watson, Jr., Sidney Baker (colored) and B. M. Horton.

Wake Forest—George H. Wall, J. A. Gill and B. Montague (colored).

Neuse River—J. V. Norwood.

Holly Springs—Barney Johnson.

Buckhorn—B. D. Wilson.

House's Creek—J. S. Peebles (colored).

Cary—Mack Jones (colored).

Many Bills "Knifed."

The Senate Committee on Education, Maj. Grant, chairman, held a meeting in the Superintendent's office in the Supreme Court building yesterday afternoon, and, as Maj. Grant expressed, "knifed" a number of public bills pertaining to the public schools of the State.

Neither the Teachers' Assembly bill or that providing a dispensary law for Wayne county and Goldsboro were acted upon.

The dispensary biil, however, was read and met the hearty approbation of the members of the committee.

The sheriff of Robeson county brought one criminal to the Penitentiary yesterday. He comes for three years, convicted of burglary in second degree.

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The Leading Evening Newspaper.

Stands without a rival in evening journalism.

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ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock, Produce, Consolidated and other exchanges, and the most exhaustive Financial, Railway and Commercial reports printed in any daily newspaper.

IN POLITICS it is Republican; advocates protection to American industries, a sound currency and all measures which tend toward the industrial and commercial development of the nation.

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Send for sample copy.

PUBLICATION OFFICE
203 Broadway, New York.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof," that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows, viz: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be $20,000, divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of $10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding $50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase or lease and hold all such real and personal aud mixed property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose as the Board of Directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the Board of Directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purposes of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands and seals, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

C. M. KENYON,
F. M. MESSLER,
J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:
WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA,
WAKE COUNTY.

I. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and plan of incorporation was this day proven before me, and the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, is proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG,
Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To all to whom these presents shall come—
GREETING:

KNOW YE, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the following named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, heretofore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of the Acts of 1893.

NOW, THEREFORE, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of said Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons signing said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company, for the period of thirty years from and after the 19th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporations.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON,
Secretary of State.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

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Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

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And we do it.
To please and satisfy customers.

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That's why we enjoy such a large trade. When you come in our store you will find a complete stock New, Finest Quality, Lowest Prices, Polite Salesmen.

No Old Goods Sold for New.

We invite everybody to call and inspect our goods. Prices guaranteed.

Open at Night.

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Leaders of Low Prices.

Fayetteville Street Entrance Through Stronach's Dry Goods Store. Telephone No. 266

The sun has his Eclipse. We have our ECLIPSE. The sun's Eclipse cannot raise your tobacco and cotton, but our ECLIPSE Eclipses all other Eclipses; therefore, use our ECLIPSE and Eclipse past records. **It is the best and made at home.** For sale everywhere.

Caraleigh Phosphate and Fertilizer Works
RALEIGH, N. C.

Your Wife

Has enough to contend with without having to be worried with a pair of poor scissors. You can buy for a small sum the best pair of scissors or shears made. We sell "Wiss" and "Clauss" Shears and "Boker" Scissors. There are none better.

A full line of all kinds Cutlery.

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Raleigh Stationery Company,

131 Fayetteville Street.

We carry in stock a complete line of typewriter's supplies and the latest and best Counting-house Stationery made, Typewriters, Mimeographs, Hektographs, all the latest and best labor-saving devices and office appliances.

Our stock is complete in every line. We are leaders in Low Prices. We invite you to examine our stock and get our prices before buying.

OFFICE AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

W. G. SEPARK, Manager.

TWO EYES. TWO EYES. TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

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J. H. GILL, Founder and Machinist.

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Columns for Buildings, Caps and Bases, Sash Weights, Cotton Planters, Plow Castings, Fire Dogs, and all kinds of Castings.

WILMINGTON WEATHER

Heavy Thunder Storm Monday Night.

SCHOONER SANK IN THE RIVER

TWO OF HER MEN FOUND WATERY GRAVES.

The Governor's Visit—Cotton Receipts—An Old Negro Froze to Death—Death of an Octogenarian—Other News of Interest.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Wilmington, Feb. 2.—The weather here is mild today. Saturday and Sunday were cool and clear, the weather gradually getting warmer until yesterday morning, when Jupiter Pluvius took possession. Last night we were treated to the rather unusual spectacle of a heavy thunder-storm in mid-winter. A heavy southeast wind, accompanied by a hard shower, was also in attendance, howling shrilly till midnight, when it left for parts unknown.

At half past eight o'clock Saturday morning Fred Gibbs, a 79 year old colored man, was found dead in his home on Brunswick street. He had been frozen to death.

Mr. John Buie, of 71st Township, Cumberland county, died at that place early Saturday morning. He is survived by a wife and one brother. Mr. Buie was over 80 years old, and a noted character in this section of the State. He was benevolence and good nature personified.

Superior Court has adjourned. Judge McIver is holding court in Sampson county this week.

Miss Sally Burgwyn is on the sick list. Quite ill, I am told.

Governor D. L. Russell arrived here from Raleigh via the Atlantic Coast Line at 3:45 Saturday evening. He left at once for "Belvidere," his Brunswick county plantation, where he spent Sunday and yesterday. He returns, I understand, this morning to Raleigh. The Governor is looking well despite the "cares of State."

Who is to be Wilmington's next postmaster? Dr. S. P. Wright is mentioned quite often in this connection. There may be others, though.

Nockley Sehrohid, a Syrian, wanted here for the seduction of a Syrian girl under promise of marriage, was brought here yesterday from Charleston, S. C. He gave bond for his appearance when wanted, and was released.

Mrs. Mary E. Smith, the widow of the late Thomas Smith, of No. 108 Church street, died early Sunday morning after a ten day's illness of pneumonia. She was buried yesterday in Oakdale. She is survived by three daughters and two sons.

The annular eclipse of the sun, due to arrive here yesterday, appeared promptly on schedule time. It could not be seen well on account of the cloudy sky.

Mrs. Amelia A Branton, sister-in-law to Capt. James M. McGowan, was suddenly stricken with paralysis yesterday morning. She is 68 years of age, and it is feared the attack in the end may prove fatal.

The "howling of the blast," the "torrents of rain," the "crashing of thunder" and "ever and anon the blinding flashes of lightning," all conspired to keep the city fathers away from their regular monthly meeting last night. The elements were successful, no quorum being present.

Representative T. B. Sutton was in town Sunday.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. Nothing of extraordinary importance came up.

Late yesterday afternoon, during the gale of wind which raged here, the two masted schooner Etta, Captain E L. Ward, sank off Rehder's Point, several miles down the Cape Fear river. Two men went down with her. Her captain and cargo were saved by the steamer Daggett.

Doctors Burbank, Love and Thomas have succumbed to the malady which they have so assiduously fought—la grippe.

The monthly report of Col. John N. Cantwell, Secretary of the Produce Exchange, shows that during the month of January '97 14,971 bales of cotton were received at this port against 17 821 the corresponding month last year.

Twenty-one marriage licenses were issued last month.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange hold their regular monthly meeting today.

REYNOLDS NOT GUILTY.

End of a Notable Embezzlement Trial at Asheville.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 2.—Geo. Burgin, the murderer of Missie Avery, came in today and surrendered to the sheriff.

The Reynolds' case for the embezzlement of $50,000 tax funds continues to attract great crowds. Judge Merrimon made the ablest speech ever made in this court house, and was followed by Cy Watson in an eloquent and powerful speech. The case was given to the jury by Judge Ewart at 11 a. m., and at 3 p. m. the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. No case tried here in recent years has attracted so much attention, owing to the position and influence of the defendant.

The Decline of The Ottoman Empire.

Atlanta Constitution.

Several weeks have elapsed since the spirited refusal of the Turkish Sultan to acquiesce in the demands of the European powers was first made known to the ambassadors at Constantinople, and yet no definite action has been taken in the matter. While the farce comedy is going on across the water it will be of some interest in this connection to note the gradual changes which have taken place in the Ottoman empir during the last two or three hundred years.

As the result of these changes Turkey has dwindled down from one of the most powerful nations on the globe to its present effete condition. In 1650 the Ottoman empire included not only a large part of the territory of Europe, but also extensive possessions in Asia and Africa. In Asia the authority of the Sultan was recognized in Persia, Arabia, Tartary, Turkestan and throughout the region lying between the Black and Caspian seas. In Africa the Turkish possessions extended as far as the first cataract of the Nile in Egypt, and also included Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco. In Europe the Sultan's sway was even more extensive. Besides covering at least one third of the present territory of Russia, it also embraced the lower valleys of the Volga, the Don and the Dneiper. Among the Turkish provinces in Europe were Hungary, Roumania, Servia, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Greece and other countries.

When the star of the Ottoman empire was at its zenith the Turks owned 3,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface and ruled over 150,000,000 people. With a territory equal to that of the United States they exercised imperial sway over a population twice as numerous.

While the Sultan's power began to wane before the close of the seventeenth century it was not until the present century that the reverses of the empire reached a climax. First Greece, supported by volunteers from the various European countries, acquired her independence, after which other provinces revolted. Servia, Egypt, Bulgaria and the principalities along the Danube followed in quick succession, becoming first semi-independent and then free. In like manner the various other possessions of the crown in Europe, Asia and Africa have slipped away from her control until naught is left but a mere fragment of her once magnificent empire. In many respects the decline of Turkey as a power is similar to that of Spain. Both have lost nearly all of their colonial possessions during the same period of time and through the same brutal and oppressive methods of government.

At the present time the possessions of the Sultan in Uurope are restricted to the territory immediately west of Constantinople and the mountain regions of Albania. In Asia the peninsula between the Black sea and the Mediterranean is still held with a portion of Armenia, the whole of Syria and Palestine, the valley of the Euphrates and a small strip of Arabia. Instead of owning 3,000,000 square miles of territory as formerly, the Turk now rules over barely 1,000,000 square miles, and even this is by no means secure.

While the Turk is courageous, he is also fierce, vindictive and brutal. There is nothing in his religion which appeals to his better and nobler instincts and which is calculated to improve the condition of the empire. It is a common belief among the people of Turkey that God will eventually establish his throne in their midst, and that no power on earth can rend the scepter from them. In this conviction no doubt is rooted the courage of the Turkish Sultan in defying the European ambassadors.

ST. LUKE'S KING'S DAUGHTERS

Making Elaborate Preparations for a Grand Concert in February.

Communicated.

The concert which the St. Luke's Circle of the King's Daughters have been arranging for the past two months will be a feast of the season.

The date has not been decided upon, but it will occur as early in February as possible. Owing to the inclemency of the weather they have been delayed several weeks.

Some of the best talent in the Old North State will be represented. Several cities, besides some of Raleigh's fine musicians, will be represented.

The programme will be given at an early day.

Don't forget this announcement, friends, and get your silver ready.

State papers please copy.

WILL BUILD AT ONCE.

Railroad to be Constructed from Roaring River to Stone Mountain.

Winston, N. C., Feb. 1.—A charter having been granted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, it is announced that the capital stock has been subscribed, and that a company will be organized next week to build twenty miles of railroad from Roaring river, on the Wilkesboro road, to Stone Mountain. The road is to be completed this year. Mr. G. W. Hinshaw, of Winston, is one of the leading spirits behind the enterprise.

Bank Teller Short.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Feb. 2.—Lee B. McFarland, teller of the Second National bank of this city, is short $43,000 in his accounts. The shortage was discovered by two clerks on Saturday. McFarland was recently promoted from teller to assistant cashier, and the defalcation was discovered when the change took effect.

WHERE YOU MAY FIND THEM.

City Addresses of Members of the Legislature.

SENATE BY DISTRICTS.

First—J. L. Whedbee, 225 New Berne ave.

First—John F Newsom, 225 Blount st.

Second—T. E. McCaskey, Branson House, room 10.

Second—N B Yeager.

Third—James M. Early, Mrs. Ray's. Salisbury st.

Fourth—E T Clark, Mrs A M Clark, cor Bloodworth and Polk sts.

Fifth—W Lee Person, 515 South Blount st.

Sixth—A J Moye, Mrs Hutchings, 14 Martin st.

Seventh—J T Sharpe, Mrs Hutchings, West Martin st.

Seventh—J. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Whitley's, 122 New Berne ave.

Eighth—G. L. Hardison, 114 West Martin st.

Eighth—W T McCarthy, 138 West Hargett st.

Ninth—R G Maxwell, 32 Park.

Ninth—H L Grant, Park Hotel.

Tenth—George C. Cannon, Harrison House.

Eleventh—W B Henderson, 320 South Blount st.

Twelfth—C H Utley, Mrs Ellington, 226 Newbern ave.

Thirteenth—E. S. Abell, 118 North Wilmington st.

Fourteenth—Geo E Butler, 454 Fayetteville st.

Fourteenth—E N Roberson, Mansion House.

Fifteenth—Augustus Shaw, refused to tell.

Sixteenth—J McP Geddy, Mansion House.

Seventeenth—Dr. Wm. Merritt, 603 Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—E. S. Parker, Mrs. Smith, 118 North Wilmington st.

Eighteenth—J. E. Lyon, 326 Newbern ave.

Nineteenth—James W. Atwater, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twentieth—J. A. Walker, 603 South Wilmington st.

Twenty-first—A M Scales, 305 Hillsboro st.

Twenty-second—Dr. D. Reid Parker, Dr. W. H. Bobbitt, cor. Hargett and Dawson sts.

Twenty-third—D A Patterson, 120 Fayetteville st.; W. H. Odom, 120 Fayetteville st.

Twenty-fourth—C. D. Barringer, 213 West Martin st.

Twenty fifth—Dr. J. B. Alexander, Mrs. Evans, 104 North McDowell st.

Twenty-sixth—S A Earnhardt.

Twenty sixth—J. A. Ramsay, Miss Jennie Miller, cor. Person and New Berne ave.

Twenty-seventh—S. F. Shore, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-seventh—A. C. Sharpe, Mrs. M. H. Brown, 603 Wilmington st.

Twenty-eighth—Rev. J. A. Ashburn, Hotel Florence.

Twenty-ninth—L H W Barker, Exchange Hotel.

Twenty-ninth—Milton McNeil, D T Johnson, Hillsboro st.

Thirtieth—J M Dickson, Mrs Gulick, 425 ——.

Thirty-first—James L Hyatt, Florence Hotel.

Thirty-first—E F Wakefield, 16 Branson House.

Thirty-second—M H Justice, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-second—J T Anthony, 305 Hillsboro st.

Thirty-third—George H. Smathers, 527 South Salisbury st.

Thirty-fourth—H S Anderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Thirty-fifth—J. F. Ray, Park Hotel.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

S A White, Alamance, 404 Hillsboro street.

J W Watts, Alexander, ——

H F Jones, Alleghany, 425 Wilmington street.

James E Leak, Anson, ——

Spencer Blackburn, Ashe, Park Hotel, Room 47.

H E Hodges, Beaufort, Branson House, Room 10.

K W White, Bertie, Harrison House.

Sidney Meares, Bladen, 120 Fayetteville street.

W W Drew, Brunswick, ——

V S Lusk, Buncombe, Park Hotel.

W G Candler, Buncombe, ——

J H Pearson, Burke, Mrs Bagley's, E South street.

A F Hileman, Cabarrus, ——

J L Nelson. Caldwell, Park Hotel.

J E Burgess, Camden, ——

E C Duncan, Carteret, Park Hotel, Room 61.

C J Yarborough, Caswell, ——

L R Whitener, Catawba, Branson House, Room 2.

J E Bryan, Chatham, ——

L L Renn, Chatham, ——

D W Deweese, Cherokee, Mrs. Tuckers, Fayetteville street.

Richard Elliott, Chowan, ——

Wm Plott, Clay, ——

B F Dixon, Cleveland. ——

J B Schulken, Columbus, 101 McDowell street.

Robt Hancock, Craven, 128 W Hargett street.

T H Sutton, Cumberland, Smith House, Hillsboro street.

W. P. Wemyss, Cumberland, Harrison House.

W. H. Gallop, Currituck, ——.

G. C. Daniels, Dare, Harrison House, Room 9.

J. R. McRary, Davidson 119 Hillsboro Street.

W. A. Bailey, Davie, ——.

Maury Ward, Duplin, 138 cor. Jones and Dawson streets.

J. W. Umstead, Durham, 326 Newbern Avenue.

J. H. Dancy, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

E. Bryant, Edgecombe, 515 South Blount street.

J. L. Grubbs, Forsyth, Florence Hotel, Room 6.

W. P. Ormsby, Forsyth, Hotel Florence, Room 6.

W. T. Barrow, Franklin, ——.

S. M. Wilson, Gaston, ——.

T. H. Rountree, Gates, Branson House, Room 17.

John Dayton, Graham, ——.

W. H. Crews, Granville, 409 South Blount street.

John King. Granville, ——.

W. R. Dixon, Greene, Mrs. Hutchings, Martin street.

B. G. Chilcutt, Guilford, Harrison House, Room 18.

J. C. Bunch, Guilford, ——.

Scotland Harris, Halifax, 515 South Blount street.

J, H. Arrington, Halifax. ——.

L. B. Chapin, Harnett, 110½ Fayetteville street.

James Ferguson Haywood, Mrs. Bagley's, E. South street.

J. B. Freeman, Henderson, Mrs Tucker, Fayetteville st.

Starkey Hare, Hertford, 225 Newbern Avenue.

John G Harris, Hyde, Harrison House

John R McLelland, Iredell, Park Hotel.

J A Hartness, Iredell, ——

J B Ensley, Jackson, Miss Jennie Miller, cor Newbern avenue and Person St.

Claude W Smith, Johnston, Park Hotel

C M Creech, Johnston, 326 Newbern avenue.

H F Brown, Jones, Park Hotel.

E P Hauser, Lenoir, 116 Morgan street.

L A Abernathy, Lincoln, Mrs Smith's, Hillsboro street.

—— Lyle, Macon, Mrs Bagley's, 125 South street.

J W Roberts, Madison, 227, cor Edenton and Person streets.

C C Fagan, Martin, Branson House, Room 10.

J A Conley, McDowell, ——

W P Craven, Mecklenburg, 104 N McDowell street.

Sol Reid, Mecklenburg, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

—— Ransom, Mecklenburg, Mrs Smith's, Wilmington street.

L H Greene, Mitchell, ——

J A Reynolds, Montgomery, Harrison House, Room 12.

W H H Lawhon, Moore, 310 Newbern avenue.

Van B Carter, Nash, cor Salisbury and Martin streets.

D B Sutton, New Hanover, Harrison House, Room 2.

J T Howe, New Hanover, ——

N R Rawls, Northampton, ——

R Duffy, Onslow, ——

A R Holmes, Orange, 120 E Hargett street.

C M Babbitt, Pamlico, ——

W G Pool, Pasquotank, Park Hotel, Room 15.

Gibson James, Pender, Mrs. Smith's, Wilmington street.

J H Parker, Perquimans, Branson House.

John S Cunningham, Person, Park Hotel, Room 68.

Slade Chapman, Pitt, ——

E V Cox, Pitt, Park Hotel.

Grayson Arledge, Polk, Harrison House, Room 19.

J J White, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

J M Allen, Randolph, Branson House, Room 9.

Y C Morton, Richmond, ——

Claudius Dockery, Richmond, Park Hotel, Room 58.

D E McBryde, Robeson, 117 Fayetteville street.

Wm. J. Currie, Robeson, ——

A E Walters, Rockingham, Park Hotel, Room 68.

R P Foster, Rockingham, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir streets.

J W McKenzie, Rowan, ——

Walter Murphy, Rowan, 310 Hillsboro street.

Lindsay Purgason, Rutherford, Branson House, Room 7.

C H Johnson, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

R M Crumpler, Sampson, 326 Newbern avenue.

E F Edins, Stanley, 519 East Jones street.

R J Petree, Stokes, 305 Hillsboao street.

J M Brower, Surry, ——

Jos H Cahey, Swain, Mr Brown's, corner South Wilmington and East Lenoir street.

E A Aiken, Transylvania, J J Johnson, corner Blount street and Newbern avenue.

Abner Alexander, Tyrrell, Branson House.

J. N. Price, Union, ——.

M. M. Peace, Vance, 320 South Blount street.

J. H. Young, Wake, 310 corner Fayetteville and Martin streets.

J. P. H. Adams, Wake, ——.

James M. Ferrell, Wake, Mrs. Tucker's, Fayetteville street.

C. A. Cook, Warren, 329 Hillsboro street.

L. N. C. Spruill, Washington, Harrison House, Room 8.

Thomas Bingham, Watauga, ——.

T. B. Parker, Wayne, 425 Wilmington street.

J. E. Person, Wayne, Branson House, Room 2.

C. H. Somers, Wilkes, Harrison House.

J. Q. A. Bryan, Wilkes, Harrison House, Room 7.

B. T. Person, Wilson, ——.

J. C. Pinnix, Yadkin, ——.

C. L. McPheeters, Yancey, 118 Wilmington street.

READ

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Official Organ of the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias of North Carolina.

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January Number Just Out.

Best Advertising Medium in North Carolina.

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Published by

The Tribune Publishing Co.,

122 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE

Commercial and Farmers Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Commenced Business September 30, 1891.

Statement of Condition December 31, 1896.

CAPITAL STOCK,	$100,000 00
SURPLUS FUND,	16,000 00
NET UNDIVIDED PROFITS,	8,708.47
DEPOSITS,	330,033.28

No Interest Paid on Deposits. Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

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B. S. Jerman, Cashier. H. W. Jackson, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. J. Thomas, Ashley Horne, G. W. Watts, J. B. Hill, H. B. Battle, B. N. Duke, Thos. H. Briggs, A. F. Page, Fred. Philips, H. A. London, A. A. Thompson, Jno. W. Scott, R. B. Raney, J. E. Shepherd.

The National Bank of Raleigh,

RALEIGH, N. C.

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Surplus and Undivided Profits, - 80,000.

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TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE. NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY DAY.

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Keep out of the tub, and send your clothes to

THE EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

Where we neither rub,
Nor do we scrub
And wear out the clothes so,
But make them white as snow,

BY A STEAM PROCESS.

Shirts, 10c.; Collars and Cuffs, 2c. each—High Gloss or Domestic Finish. Express paid one way on work sent us from all parts of the State.

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AND

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BY

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

RAILWAY BUSINESS.

An article on American Railways by Mr. Robert P. Porter, copied on another page of this paper, is a most timely contribution to weighty problems, in which all the people of North Carolina, and particularly the members of the General Assembly, are deeply interested. At a time when it is seriously proposed to take the railroads by the throat and cut down their revenues by act of the Legislature, it is well to pause and consider whether the companies can carry on their business or not if compelled to reduce their rates. When it is proposed to render an extensive system of railways valueless unless its management will submit to any measure of extortion which the powers that be see fit to impose, it is not inappropriate to inquire whether it be possible for the company to comply with the terms or not.

Mr. Porter makes a strong presentation of the depressed condition of railway business, and in conclusion observes: "It is important that the people of the United States should realize this situation. The facts herein brought out should be borne in mind in any discussion of the railway problem, whether for the purpose of State legislation, for the modification of our interstate commerce act, or for the purpose of giving additional employment and more steady wages to the million that should be directly employed on our railway system, and to the additional hundreds of thousands who, under normal conditions, should be kept busy in the allied industries." What Mr. Porter says last we quote first, because we wish to impress upon the mind of the reader the fact that any proposition to increase the expenses of operating a railroad or to decrease its revenues is a matter of grave importance, not only to the company involved, but to the people of the entire country.

The condition of the railway businessin this country, as Mr. Porter shows, is deplorable. A stronger word would convey the meaning better if there were one available for the purpose, for it is almost impossible to read the statistics and not be lost in wonder because the railroads continue in operation instead of blowing out steam and stopping their wheels. No other industry in the country, subject to the same conditions of depression and loss, would continue in operation a single day. A manufacturing establishment would close its doors and permit its machinery to rust before it would submit to a loss on operating expenses. But the railroads continue in operation in the hope of better times, because they cannot stop their wheels when business is unprofitable, and start them again when conditions improve. There is, however, a limit to the powers of endurance, even of a railroad, and the limit will be reached in the course of time through continued business depression. It may be accelerated through oppressive legislation.

It is not the purpose of THE TRIBUNE, in this article, to tell the reader what Mr. Porter says on this subject, because he presents the facts in a much stronger light than any one not so well informed could present them. Mr. Porter's article is full of facts and figures, which cannot fail to interest every one who feels any degree of concern regarding the prosperity of a great industry that represents one-fifth of the entire wealth of the country, and employs nearly a million men, besides giving life to almost innumerable branches of manufacture and trade.

Bills are now pending before the Legislature, deliberately proposing to reduce the revenues of every railroad operating in the State of North Carolina and to impose additional burdens upon a company now paying the State a high rate of interest on its railway property which the company uses. Before the Legislature passes these bills, or any of them, it will consult the welfare of the people by considering the possibility of forcing the roads out of business by imposing upon them conditions that cannot be complied with.

"PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."

If what Major Grant claims for the dispensary law which it is proposed to enact to apply to Wayne county can be substantiated, the school problem in North Carolina is solved; for if it will put money enough into the treasury of Wayne county to insure six months school terms, good teachers, modern school houses and improved furniture and appliances, it will do the same for the other ninety-five counties of this State.

When Major Grant asked for the reference of his dispensary bill to the Committee on Education, of which he is chairman, a smile passed around the Senate chamber; but that was because Senators did not know what the author of the bill had in his mind.

The reason for the reference is now clear. Major Grant believes that the school revenue derived from the dispensary would be at least three times as large as the amount now received from liquor licenses under the present system. Under the circumstances the reference was entirely proper. It remains to be seen now whether the Legislature will agree with Major Grant or not. If it does, and the operation of the law when enacted justifies the prediction so confidently made in its behalf, the next Legislature will find nearly every county in the State clamoring for a similar enactment.

The moral aspect of the relative merits of the dispensary and license systems has no place in this discussion, though in a different connection there is doubtless much to be said on that line. The question here presented is simply a single phase of the economical side of the problem. Will the dispensary put more money in the school fund? Will it insure longer terms of better taught schools, with some of the comforts and conveniences of modern school systems? If it will, almost everybody will be for it.

NO SUNSHINE, NO SHADOW.

Yesterday was ground hog day. The fact is mentioned because it is the duty of the press to keep the public informed about such matters. In this connection it is proper to mention the fact that the sun did not shine in this locality yesterday. This is supposed to be significant, for the reason that when the sun does not shine the ground hog cannot see his shadow. This is not due to defective vision upon the part of the ground hog, but to the circumstance that he does not cast a shadow when the sun is obscured by clouds as it was yesterday. We risk nothing, therefore, in regard to THE TRIBUNE'S reputation for accuracy of statement when we assert that the ground hog did not see his shadow yesterday.

This,however, would be a matter of no consequence except to the ground hog were it not for the popular belief that winter will retire from the cold weather business when the ground hog cannot see his shadow on the second of February. Why this is so, we do not pretend to know. We merely observe the fact that there is a popular tradition to that effect, and leave the why's and wherefore's to the weather-wise and the signal service bureau. THE TRIBUNE is not a philosopher; it is simply an observer.

If what everybody says is true—and very few people will admit that the ground hog sign ever fails—we shall now have more agreeable weather. It gives THE TRIBUNE great pleasure to make the announcement, and it is sure that everybody except the coal and ice dealers will be delighted to know that winter is about to take its flight. Such a persistently disagreeable spell of weather as we have experienced during the past week is very trying to the patience of people who are used to sunny skies and balmy breezes all the year round. We don't want to see it repeated this winter, and if the ground hog is what it is cracked up to be, we shall not see its like again before next winter. For this, our thanks to the groundhog.

THE arrest of Frank Butler, the Australian murderer, in San Francisco yesterday, is the culmination of a most remarkable race around the world. The evidence of numerous bloody crimes had accumulated against Butler, and he thought it the part of prudence to place an ocean between himself and the vengeance of the law; so he took ship on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco, embarking under an assumed name. But the detectives, once on his track, were not easily thrown off the scent. The flight of the criminal was discovered, also the means of identifying him. Forthwith one of his pursuers embarked for England on a steamer, and arriving there immediately crossed the Atlantic; next the continent was crossed, and a week before Butler's arrival on the Pacific coast, the detective was awaiting his coming. Butler will now be taken to Australia to answer for his crimes.

Lost the Prisoner.

On last Wednesday night, Messrs. W. A. Hall, Jas. Zachary and Alan Roberson went out in search of illicit distilleries. Near Altamahaw they found a lot of whiskey and a wagon. They seized the whiskey and wagon and arrested a man, and started back to town. Mr. Hall and Zachary were in a buggy in front and Mr. Roberson and the prisoner were behind. They had gone but a short ways when Mr. Roberson was stopped by a man on a horse who demanded the release of the prisoner. This of course he refused to do, whereupon the stranger shoved a gun in his face and with an oath again demanded the prisoner's release, and Mr. Roberson seeing that resistance was useless, he let the man go.—Burlington News.

Stricken With Paralysis.

Mr. Paul P. Glenn, a farmer, living about six miles from this city, had a very severe stroke of paralysis Thursday, the 28th inst. The stroke came as he was walking around the yard at home. His son saw him fall and thought that he had slipped on the ice. He was assisted to his feet and then it was found that he was paralyzed in the left side. Dr. William Hicks was summoned and did all in his power to relieve the suffering man. The physician says the stroke is liable to attack the other side at any moment. Mr. Glenn is about sixty-five or seventy years of age.—Durham Sun.

LITTLE is heard at present about Joaquin Miller, but a story is being told of him on the Pacific slope that is worth repeating. It seems that when "the poet of the Sierras" was walking along a street in Seattle the other day, a man approached him, and, without saying a word, lifted the poet's beard and examined the right side of his neck. Then he remarked: "Yes, you are Joaquin Miller." Naturally, the man was asked to explain this singular behavior, whereupon he said that forty-odd years ago he had pulled a poisoned arrow from Miller's neck and with his lips had extracted the venom from the wound. The poet remembered the occurrence, and a few minutes later the two old men were fighting all over again an Indian skirmish that took place on a shoulder of Mount Shasta.

KARL VON HEIGEL, who was appointed poet laureate of the Bavarian monarchy by Ludwig II., has been notified that his office is abolished. His salary originally was $2,000 per annum; then it was reduced to $1,500, and then to $750, and now it is nothing. The King of Bavaria evidently has more appreciation of poetic literature than certain other of reigning sovereigns. If Von Heigel can write worse verse than Alfred Austin, of Great Britain, he must be a marvel.

A telegram was received here today from Charlotte announcing the death of Mrs. W. I. Eddins, sister of our townsman. Dr. R. B. Ellis. She leaves a husband and six children: Mrs. Geo. Devereux, of Charlotte; Mrs. C. Craven, of Concord; Mrs. W. F. Williams, of Portsmouth, Va.; Mr. John and George Eddins, of Charlotte, and Mr. Charles Eddins, of Atlanta. The tender sympathies of a large number of friends are extended to the afflicted family.

BUCK KITCHIN HOLDS FORTH

TOLD THE POPULISTS THEY MADE A BAD BARGAIN.

Those Who Voted for Pritchard Were Right in Keeping Faith with the Republicans—A. & M. College Should Be Kept Out of Politics.

Judging by the number which attended the caucus last evening the term "minority" or "bolters" has become a misnomer when applied to the Populists who rebelled against Butler's autocratic rule. Nearly fifty were present at the caucus held by the Populists in the Senate chamber last night. Congressman Harry Skinne , ex Judge Spier Whitaker, Captain W. H. Kitchin, State Committeeman Zach Garrett and other prominent members of the present party were present. Senator McCaskey presided.

Congressman Skinner spoke for a few minutes. Ex-Judge Whitaker made a speech, in which he endorsed the action of the minority faction of the Populist members of the General Assembly. Captain Kitchin's speech was awaited with interest, and from the time he began speaking until he closed, he held the undivided attention of all present. The gist of his remarks were that both factions of the party were wrong; that the fusion between the Republicans and Populists in the past campaign should not have been made, but that after such a fusion had been effected, Col. Skinner, together with the People's party members of the Legislature who voted for Senator Pritchard, pursued the only honorable and consistent course in so doing.

A fusion which caused Populists in certain counties to vote for men whom they knew would vote for Pritchard, and in other counties to even run on the same legislative ticket with men who were advocating Pritchard's election on the stump, was a mistake; but it is difficult to see how, after such a fusion, there be any objection or surprise when Populist members of the Legislature voted directly to send Pritchard back to the Senate. Captain Kitchin claimed that Butler and Skinner were both wrong in the start, but that Skinner was right in keeping the bargain after it was made.

Captain Kitchin embodied these views, together with a merciless exposure of Senator Butler's treachery and foxy ways, in a card, which he gave out yesterday, but lack of space prevents THE TRIBUNE from publishing the card. His views, however, are stated in the foregoing synopsis of his remarks.

After these speeches were over and the visitors had retired, the caucus went into consideration of the plan for the distribution of places as suggested by the conference committees of the Republican and Populist caucuses.

The pinch came on the Penitentiary. Many members of the caucus thought the Populists should have this. There was objection to the A. and M. College being assigned to either party; that this college ought to be kept out of politics, as the University and the Industrial and Normal School are; and so it was agreed to ask for the Penitentiary in place of the A. and M. College; and if this is not granted, then they have a solution which, it is said, will be entirely acceptable to both caucuses. What that is, no one who was in the caucus would say.

CITY MORTUARY REPORT.

Vital Statistics of Raleigh for the Month of January.

Sanitary Inspector Sale's report for the month of January shows deaths registered at the Health Department as follows:

Whole number of deaths 24—whites 15, colored 9. There were six deaths over eighty years of age, and three under five years. The prevailing cause of death was pneumonia, there being 10 deaths resulting from it. The other causes were heart disease 2, eclampsia 1. acute enteritis 1, bronchitis 2, Bright's disease 2, consumption 2, pelvis abscess 1, croup 1, la grippe 1, cerebral softening 1. The temporary annual death rate per 1000 inhabitants was: whites 25 00, colored 18.00. For all colors was 21 81. This is a very slight increase over December, but shows up well when we consider the fact that there has been an epidemic of la grippe existing in the city during January. There was one case of scarlet fever reported, one of diphtheria, and forty-nine cases of mumps.

Births were reported as follows: Whole number 24—whites 12, colored 12.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

The Doorkeeper in Trouble.

Last night's session of the House was more rife with fun and frolic than any session yet held. It was the first time that a regular full day's session has been followed up with an evening session, and many of the Representatives seemed to be very much in the vein for school boy frolic.

The fun started in earnest, when two prominent members were sharply reprimanded by the Doorkeeper for talking. The latter ordered one of the gentlemen to go to his seat. Considerable spirit was manifested, and from then on the poor officer was at the mercy of the mischievous Representatives. After the adjournment of the House the "insulted" members went to the Doorkeeper and "got satisfaction." There were apologies and all was as serene as could be. However, the officer was given to understand that he must not use such methods for preserving order again. He had, in his zeal to maintain quiet, called members by name—a serious breach of parliamentary rules.

About the Courthouse.

Register of Deeds Rogers yesterday issued three marriage licenses, two to white parties and one to colored. William L. Johnson to Lydia Jones, G. Wayland Gooden to Mary E. Rhea, of Weldon, and Frank Wood to Mary Roffe.

Sheriff Jones says the negro Henry Wall, who was shot by John Grover, is better, but not yet out of danger.

Friday Night at A. & M. College—A Raleigh Boy Will Take Part.

Friday evening in the college chapel the Leazar Literary Society of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts will hold their annual oratorical contest. The contest will be for a medal offered by the Leazar Charter Class Memorial Association. The best orators in the Leazar Society have been selected to speak, and this promises to be one of the very best contests in the history of the college.

The following are the orators of the occasion: C. B. Kendall, Pulkton; W. A. G. Clark, Raleigh; S. G. Kennedy, Kinston; N. R. Stansel, Allenton.

The marshals are as follows: Chief B. G. Wootten, Wilmington; P. H. Lemly, Salem; G. M. Finger, Charlotte; E. G. Smith, New York; W. L. Peace, Oxford; F. N. Pinner, Southport; J. D. Whitford, Newbern.

The Old Capitol of Pennsylvania Burned.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—A fire, which started in the rooms of Lieutenant Governor Lyon some time this morning, swept through the ancient Capitol of Pennsylvania, and within an hour and a half after the breaking out of the flames the structure was in ruins. The Senate and House were about to reconvene for their afternoon session when the fire burst through the walls, and the law-makers were driven for their lives to the open air. As far as known no one was killed, but a number of people were in the building trying to save furniture and other effects when the dome fell in, and it is possible that some one may be buried under the ruins. Quite a number of people were cut and bruised or half smothered by smoke, but no one was seriously hurt.

The most valuable of the State and Legislative records which were in the building were saved, but the records and statistics of the department of Public Instruction, which included much valuable information bearing upon the public schools of the State, were destroyed. The Legislature will find a temporary home tomorrow, the Senate in the rooms of the Supreme Court and the House in the United States District Court, in the postoffice building, and the Legislature will at once take steps to have the capitol rebuilt.

The total loss is estimated at nearly a million of dollars, on which there is an insurance of but $200,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Sun Cotton Report.

New York, Feb. 2.—Spot cotton here declined 1-16th of a cent, with sales of 224 bales for spinning; 1 900 were delivered on contract. Middling uplands 7¼c. against 8¼c. last year; New Orleans and gulf 7¼c. against 8⅛c. last year.

The speculation in cotton today almost came to a standstill. The trading was intensely dull and featureless, and the fluctuations in prices were few and unimportant, while the total sales for the day were a mere bagatelle. Prices declined slightly during the morning session on disappointing Liverpool advices and selling by local longs. Before the close part of the loss was recovered, owing to the absence of pressure to sell. The comparatively small interior movement for the week was a favorable factor and induced some buying. New Orleans bought here and Liverpool both bought and sold. The semi weekly receipts at thirteen principal interior towns was estimated at 23,000 against 32 000 last week and 22,000 last year. It was reported that the plan to curtail the production of 3,500,000 spindles at Fall Fiver for thirteen weeks had gone into effect, but this had little if any influence upon the market, as it is estimated that curtailed production will lessen the consumption of cotton only 25,000 bales maximum for the thirteen weeks.

DEAD-LOCK MAY BE BROKEN.

End of Oregon Senatorial Complication Expected Today.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 2—The Davis House met this morning and adjourned as usual without attempting to transact business. Half an hour later the Benson House was called to order, eighty members being present. The ballot for United States Senator resulted: Mitchell 29; G. H. Williams 1.

In the Senate President Simon declared a motion to proceed with a ballot for Senator out of order and was sustained by a vote of 16 to 12. This is regarded as a victory for the anti-Mitchell faction. Conceding these 12 votes to Mitchell in the joint session, which his followers have called for tomorrow, he will still lack five votes of the number necessary to elect. Tomorrow will probably see the termination of the dead-lock.

DIED WITHOUT HEIRS.

An Eccentric Georgian Left an Estate of $50,000.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 1.—A special to the Constitution from Sparta, Ga., says:

Joseph Babcock, an eccentric man who had lived here forty years, died yesterday. He left an estate worth $50,000, but made no will, and so far as is known had no heirs. He came here from New York before the war. He was a poor boy then; by industry he accumulated considerable money; he was a jeweler; he never made a confidant of any one, never married and never corresponded with any member of his family. Despite his reserve, he was very much liked by his neighbors, for he was always courteous. His property will go to the State.

Burial of George B. Roberts.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—In the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Asaph; at Bala, a suburb, there gathered this afternoon a large and sorrowing throng to participate in the service for the burial of the dead as conducted over the body of George B. Roberts, the late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was the simple, but beautiful ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was made doubly impressive by the deep feeling of reverence that pervaded the congregation.

Collision of Freight Trains.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 2.—An eastbound freight train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad ran into another freight train at an early hour this morning. The collision occurred about twenty five miles west of Norfolk. Five cars and a locomotive were wrecked. No one was injured, The track was torn up for some distance and all trains were delayed for several hours. Three of the cars took fire and were burned.

SWEEPING CUT OF WAGES.

Twenty-five Hundred Men Affected by the Reduction.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—Twenty-five hundred men, employes of the Illinois Steel Company, south Chicago, accepted a sweeping reduction in wages yesterday. Not a man, from the president down, was exempt from the reduction. Five, ten and fifteen per cent. was taken from each day's pay, but there was nothing more serious than grumbling and dark looks. The cut did not affect the members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

The announcement of the cut was not all bad news, however, for along with it the company expressed its intention of soon taking back the thousand men it made idle a month ago. These men have been suffering the keenest poverty. In fact many of them, with their families, have been supported by the charity workers of south Chicago. By them the message from the company was hailed with joy.

The new schedule of wages is in reality the old rate which was paid by the company prior to 1895, when, owing to the price of product, wages were brought up. The business outlook is not now as good as it was in 1895, and it is said the reduction was made that the company may be able to compete successfully with eastern firms.

The mills of the company at Joliet and Milwaukee also put in force a reduction on a similar basis. Not a protest was uttered at either place, except in the case of twenty "Hookers" at Joliet, who refused to accept the new scale.

SIX COMPANIES DISSOLVED.

Collapse of a Rich and Powerful Chinese Organization.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 2.—With the Chinese new year, the Six Companies, the most powerful, richest and most far-reaching Chinese organization in America, goes out of existence.

For a year and a half, ever since the four provincial organizations—Ning Yung, Kong Chow, Hop Wo and Shu Hing, composing the See Yup federation—withdrew their active support and formed the four companies organization, the six companies has been practically in liquidation. For years it was the banker, counsellor and diplomatic agent of every Chinese in America while he lived, the administrator of his estate, guardian of his ashes, protector of his relatives and almoner of his alms after his death.

Its sources of revenue were varied and the sums of money it handled were astonishing, while some of its methods of obtaining money and some of the uses to which it was put perhaps would not bear inspection. It was the arbiter of differences and quarrels, business and personal, between the Chinese throughout the country and the agency through which the police and even the State Department dealt with that people.

TROOPS DISPERSE RIOTERS.

Striking Spanish Workmen Prove too Much for Police.

Madrid, Feb. 2.—Most of the working men at Aranjuez, in Newcastle, 28 miles southeast of Madrid, went on strike today and began marching through the streets. The crowd finally assembled around the town hall, which they pelted with stones, breaking a number of windows. The police charged the mob and arrested a number of the rioters, including several women; but in the end the crowd proved too strong for the police who, finding themselves powerless to check the disorder, appealed to the military authorities. The military responded to the summons of the civil authorities and dispersed the rioters. Soldiers are now patrolling the streets.

Shot in the Spinal Column.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—A man was detected pilfering in Wanamaker's store late this afternoon. He was followed to the street by Wm. H. McCalley, who is employed as a detective at the store, and who ordered the man to surrender himself to arrest. He told McCalley that if he came a foot nearer he would kill him. McCalley drew his revolver and the man turned and ran. McCalley fired at him and struck him in the back. The man was taken to the hospital, where it was found that the bullet had severed his spinal column and that his entire body was paralyzed. He gave his name as Wm. Drumgole of Lawrenceville, Brunswick county, Virginia. The man can hardly survive his injuries.

Cruiser Brooklyn Still Ice-bound.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—Owing to the heavy pack of ice it was impossible to move the damaged cruiser Brooklyn from her anchorage to Marcus Hook to the League Island navy yard. Lighters were gotten alongside the vessel today, and preparations to reduce her draught by removing her coal, stores, etc., were begun. When the vessel is lightened and as soon as the ice permits, she will be taken to League Island, docked and repaired. As yet it has been impossible to examine the Brooklyn's hull beneath water to learn the extent of the damage done.

Slim Chance for Dupont.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2.—The chances of Mr. Dupont, having his case reopened in the Senate, appear to be rather against him. The Committee on Priveleges and Elections considered the case this morning, and while it came to no conclusion, the drift of the sentiment was that the matter was res adjudicata and could not be reopened. A conclusion will be reached at a special meeting to be held Friday.

Extradition of a Murderer.

London, Feb. 2.—Edward R. Taylor, alias Arthur W. Platt, who is under arrest here for killing Jesse Tyree, in Kentucky, in 1885, was formally extradited in the Bow street police court today, and will be taken to America at once by the Kentucky officials who came here to secure his extradition.

Local News.

The Flora Staniford Company has been booked to appear here at the Metropolitan Opera House for all next week under popular prices.

Ralph Bingham is to appear here next Friday evening under the auspices of the Church Improvement Society of the First Baptist Church.

Mr. George W. Allen, of Atlanta, Ga., is in the city. Mr. Allen is a railroad man and is now deeply interested in the Mardi Gras at New Orleans next month. He says it will surpass any in the history of that city.

FIRST NIGHT SESSION

Legislature is Getting Down to Steady Work.

ATTWERA CARRIES THE DAY

BILLS ACCUMULATING ON THE SENATE CALENDAR.

House Making Good Progress and Clearing the Way for Important Matters That Will Come Up Later.

SENATE.

At 11 yesterday morning the Lieutenant Governor called the day's session of the Senate to order, and Dr. Daniel beseeched divine blessing on the work of the members.

The reading of the journal of Monday was dispensed with.

Senator Anderson was granted leave of absence.

Mr. Early presented a petition to prevent the sale of liquor within two miles of Margarettesville Baptist Church, in Northampton county.

Mr. Utley asked unanimous consen that the House resolution to elicit information regarding the salaries and charges of railroad, express and steamboat companies to better regulate them, be placed on the calendar. Objection was made by Senator Person, and the resolution went to the proper committee. After desultory comment the bill was read; then Senator Utley moved that the rules be suspended and place the bill upon the calendar. The motion was lost by a viva voce vote.

Senator Moye's motion to place Senate bill 343 on the Calendar was lost. This s a bill to an end section 2873 of The Code, to regulate salaries of clerks and employees of the General Assembly, and provides th t the Auditor may require certificates from the proper officials, to show that the employes have faithfully done their work.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Grant—Bill to stimulate local taxation in rural districts.

Mr. Scales—Bill to incorporate Oak Ridge, in Guilford county; also bill to incorporate Whitsett Institution, in Guilford county.

Mr. Smathers—Bill to authorize the Treasurer of Haywood county to pay J. S. Abell and other school teachers; also a bill to authorize the State Treasurer to refund $200 to the eastern band of Cherokee Indians; also a bill to create Big Creek township in Haywood county.

Mr. Hardison—Bill to prohibit the sale of obscene literature in the State; also, a bill to protect the public from disease by the sale of second hand clothing; also, a bill to prevent the sale of liquor in the State except under police regulation.

Mr. Walker—Bill to clear the channel of Haw river in Rockingham county.

Mr. Sharp—A bill for the relief of W. G. Lewis of Statesville.

Mr. Butler—Bill to amend chapter 320 of the laws of 1881, establishing the railroad commission; also, a bill to amend chapter 498 of the laws of 1891, relating to supreme court records furnished to the railroad commission; also, a bill to increase the duties of the railroad commission in relation to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. Sharp of Wilson—Bill to incorporate the 19th and 20th school districts in Wilson.

Mr. Hardison—Bill t increase the public school fund in the State.

Mr. Early—Bill to repeal chapter 50 of the Laws of 1893, relating to incorporated towns.

Mr. Pearson—Bill to increase the public school funds from the fees in the Secretary of State's office.

Mr. Alexander—Bill to incorporate the American Trust and Savings Bank.

Mr. Ashburn—Bill to amend chapter 2635 of The Code.

Mr. Clark—Bill to authorize mayors of towns and cities to perform the marriage ceremony.

CALENDAR.

The bill to repeal chapter 303, laws of 1895, relating to the dividing line between Chatham and Alamance counties, was taken up on second reading. The bill is an attempt to restore to Chatham county territory awarded to Alamance county by the law of 1895.

Mr. Parker of Alamance made an argument in favor of letting the dividing line remain as it was. He showed how the various school districts and other interests would be adversely affected. He referred to petitions, and contended that nine out of every ten people in the district referred to was anxious that the present relations should not be disturbed

Mr. Atwater, of Chatham, replied to the argument and contended that the territory should be restored to his county.

Mr. Lyon, of Durham, said that he had many petitions from people in the territory, stating they wished the line to remain as it is.

Mr. Scales, of Guilford, in explaining his vote, said despite the ties that bind him to Alamance, he would vote for Chatham, for if the act was wrong at first, it is wrong now.

Mr. Person, of Edgecombe, offered an amendment that the territory in dispute shall remain in Alamance county until the county commissionerg of both counties shall decide where the line is. L st.

Mr. Smathers said from all he could gather he had it that a correct line was never run, but that a line was acquiesced in. There is such a great doubt as to what is right that he wished to be excused.

Mr. Anthony declared he would vote that the territory should remain in Alamance county. He thought the petitions of the people in the territory should be respected. They were satisfied and preferred to remain in Alamance county.

Mr. Alexander said that Chatham county should not be dismembered by surrounding counties, and the whole question should be discussed on this broad basis. If Chatham did not agree to this slicing off her territory, it should be returned to her.

Mr. Utley argued that the territory belonged to Chatham, and the county should say if the territory should be taken away from it. The line should be straightened, as the intention of the law was very plain. Then Alamance county would get what belonged to her, and nothing more.

Mr. Parker, taking the floor again, said that in this discussion he was representing not Alamance county, but the interested people in the disputed territory. These people were put in their fix by the past Legislature, and should be let alone, for they will be in a worse fix by putting them back and junketing them about.

Mr. Atwater moved the previous question, and demanded the ayes and noes.

The vote on the substitute was carried by the following aye and nay vote:

Ayes—Alexander, Atwater, Barringer, Butler, Cannon, Early, Hardison, Maxwell, Mitchell, Moye, Merritt, Newsom, Odom, Parker of Randolph, Patterson, Roberson, Scales, Sharp of Iredell, Utley, Walker, Wakefield—21

Nays—Abell, Anderson, Anthony, Ashburn, Barker, Dickson, Grant, Henderson Lyon, McCarthy, Parker of Alamance, Person, Ray, Ramsey, Sharp of Wilson, Shore—16.

A motion to suspend the rules and put the bill on third reading failed.

A motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow was carried, and the clock struck two.

HOUSE.

In the House yesterday morning the Speaker rapped for order at 10 o'clock sharp and called upon Representative Dixon, D. D., of Cleveland county, to conduct the devotional exercises.

The previous day's Journal was read in full.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

The following petitions were presented:

Mr. Barrow—Petition for the repeal of the liquor law in Yanceyville.

Mr. Price—Petition asking that citizens of Union county be exempt from chapter 194, Public Laws of 1896.

Mr. Babbitt—Petition that Dutch or pod nets be used in Neuse river.

Mr. Ward—Petition from Duplin county asking that the sale of intoxicants within three miles of Concord Baptist Church be prohibited.

Mr. Barrow—Petition from Franklin county that the law in regard to liquor in Yanceyville be not repealed.

Mr. Dixon—Petition for the repeal of act of 1895 taxing physicians of the State.

Mr. Cathey—Petition that manufacture and sale of liquor in four miles of Whittier High School be prohibited.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Price (by request)—Bill for the encouragement and improvement of county homes.

Mr. King—Bill to incorporate Stovall Baptist Church, Greenville county.

Mr. Walters—Bill to place Joseph Allen on pension roll.

Mr Alexander—Resolution to pay W. H. and R. S. Tucker for renovating the Representatives' hall and annihilating the microbes of la grippe.

Mr. Alexander—Resolution to pay T. H. Briggs & Son for thermometers in the Representatives' hall.

Mr. Alexander—Resolution to pay Chas. F. Lumsden for ventilating the hall.

Mr. Aiken—Bill to incorporate Bank of Brevard.

Mr. Cathey—Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in four miles of Whittier High School.

Mr. Ensley—Bill to permit certain persons in Jackson county to attend Whittier public school in Swain county.

Mr. Nelson—Bill to incorporate Mulberry Turnpike Company in Caldwell county.

Mr. Lyle—Bill to place James Russell on pension roll.

Mr. Petree—Bill to repeal chapter 297, laws of 1895, relative to Stokes county.

Mr. Cox—Bill to incorporate Golden Victory Lodge in Greenville.

Mr. Chandler—Bill to incorporate Hominy Valley Institute, Buncombe county.

Mr. Lusk—Bill for the relief of Lewis Harrowood in Buncombe county.

Mr. White—Bill to amend sections 34 and 35, chapter 116, laws of 1895.

Mr. Spruill—Bill to authorize Treasurer of Washington county to pay a school claim.

Mr. Arledge—Bill to amend chapter 5, private laws of 1881.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to allow graduates of the Asheville Normal and Collegiate Institute for young women to teach in public schools of the State.

Mr. Ferguson—Bill to repeal chapter 380, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Dockery—Bill to amend charter of Laurinburg, Richmond county.

Mr. Dockery—Bill to authorize commissioners of Richmond county to issue bonds.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to prohibit the use of fish traps in Neuse river.

Mr. Sutton of Cumberland—Bill to amend chapter 214, Laws of 1887, relating to the sale of life estates.

CALENDAR.

Bill to empower the Commissioners of Edgecombe county to levy a special tax, was put upon third reading and passed.

Bill to provide for the better working of the public roads in Macon county passed third reading.

Bill to levy a special tax in Montgomery county passed third reading.

Bill to authorize Commissioners of Cherokee county to levy a special tax passed third reading.

Bill to repeal chapter 186, Public Laws of 1895, relative to Wake county tax collectors passed second and third readings.

Bill to authorize treasurer of Washington county to pay certain school claims passed second and third readings.

Bill to place S. L. Hewitt on pension roll passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of Dr. J. A. Leming tabled.

Bill for the repeal of chapter 376, laws of 1895, regulating the Colored Normal School of Fayetteville passed second and third readings.

Bill to establish and keep in repair two cartways in Alleghany county passed second and third readings.

Bill to place D. S. Critz of Yancey county on the pension roll passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend the charter of Drummer's Bank and change name to Wilkes County Bank passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of D. L. Watts, Clerk of Cherokee Superior Court, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend chapter 34 of The Code in relation to pharmaceutical associations was put upon second reading, and gave rise to quite an amusing repartee.

The bill had been favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, but Dr. Alexander insisted that it be referred to the health committee for additional investigation, and said lawyers did not know anything about medicine; that a sick man never sent for one except to make his will. Col. Lusk acknowledged that a man could not even die without a physician. "Except when a lawyer hangs them," retorted Dr. Alexander. "Even then," replied Col. Lusk, "a doctor must be on hand and pronounce the man dead." "Because the lawyers have not sense enough to tell," replied Dr. Alexander.

Dr. Alexander's motion to refer to Health Committee was lost, and the bill passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend the charter of the town of Etenton passed second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of Harden Cotton Mills, in Gaston county, passed second reading by roll call.

Bill to incorporate the Chatham Traction Company, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend the charter of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, empowering the road to alter or change their route, by straightening the track, passed the second and third readings.

Mr. Hauser asked that the rules be suspended to take a Senate resolution from the calendar and put it uponits several readings. Motion was lost. The resolution was that urging Congress to work for favorable silver legislation.

Bill to change land grant No. 249 so as to make it read four degrees east instead of four degrees west, passed second and third readings.

Bill to place Lewis Gieddy, of Kinston, on pension roll was tabled.

Bill to repeal chapter 280, laws of 1895, relating to Hyde county, passed second and third readings.

Bill to protect stock-raising was tabled.

Bill to repeal chapter 163, laws of 1893, relative to W. C. Kizer of Lincoln county, passed second and third readings.

Mr. Hauser (by unanimous consent) introduced a resolution that Rev. J. C. Burroughs, a Universalist minister, be allowed to preach in Representatives' hall at 7:30 o'clock tonight. An amendment was offered that Representative Hauser be required to lead the singing. Mr. Hauser accepted the amendment; but the resolution was voted down, the vote standing 36 to 36, the Speaker casting the deciding ballot.

Bill to regulate assignments and like conveyances was put upon second reading. It was drawn by McCrary, who offered an amendment, after a motion to table had been withdrawn. The bill was to prohibit the making of preferred creditors.

Mr. McCrary was recognized and addressed the House in defense of the bill, declaring that it should have been entitled "An act to promote honesty in North Carolina." He believed in purity in business as much as in morals, and no man has a right to prefer one creditor above another. Col. Sutton made a vigorous opposition speech, which was followed up by Cook of Warren, with a renewed motion to table. The motion prevailed by a close ballot.

Bill to change the corporate limits of Thomasville, Davidson county, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend chapter 161, laws of 1895, relative to probating deeds in certain cases, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend chapter 239, laws of 1889, and chapter 502, laws of 1891, relative to the Fayetteville and Albemarle Railroad Company, passed second and third readings.

Bill to repeal chapter 274, laws of 1895, passed second and third readings.

House adjourned until 7:20 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order for the evening session at 7:30 o'clock.

The calendar was taken up at once, and bills disposed of as follows:

Bill to incorporate the Wingate High School passed second and third readings.

Bill to allow commissioners of Swain county to levy special tax passed second reading.

Bill to exempt members of Wilmington Fire Company from poll tax was, by permission, reported from a committee and passed second and third readings.

Bill to incorporate the town of Whittier passed second reading.

Bill to amend sec. 5, chapter 57, laws of 1895, relating to Roanoke Navigation Company, passed second and third readings.

Bill to allow commissioners of Harnett county to issue bonds and levy a special tax for building a court house and for other purposes, passed second reading.

Bill to amend section 23, chapter 199, laws of 1889, changing the apportionment of school funds from January to October, said bill to apply only to Stokes and Robeson counties, passed second and third readings.

Bill to put M. L. Tuttle of Stokes county on the pension roll, passed second and third readings.

Pending the ballot on this bill, Representative Petree, of Stokes, spoke urging its passage, saying that he hoped there would not be a dissenting vote, not even the gentleman from Hyde (Mr. Harris). The gentleman from Hyde, however, voted no on both readings. It is said that it is a habit with him.

Bill to print and distribute 1,000 copies of sketches of North Carolina Confederate Regiments was put upon second reading, but was re-referred to the Judiciary Committee for a fuller report.

Bill to pay registrars and judges of elections was, by request, recalled from the Finance Committee and referred to the Committee on Elections.

Bill to authorize the commissioners of Pamlico county to levy a special tax passed second and third readings.

Bill to allow the commissioners of Craven county to levy a special tax and issue bonds for the building of certain bridges across Neuse and Tar rivers passed second reading.

Bill to regulate hunting on private lands in Stokes county, passed second and third readings.

Bill for the relief of C. H. M. Sikes, allowing him to peddle in Tyrrell county, passed second and third readings.

Bill to amend the charter of Mocksville, so as to allow town commissioners to condemn and purchase land for city improvements, passed second and third readings.

Mr. Hancock was added to Committee on Railroads and Railroad Commission, and Mr. Duncan was taken from the Committee on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships and added to that of Penal Institutions.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Mail-Carrier Frozen to Death.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2.—John H Driskell, mail-carrier between Keysville and Abilene, in Charlotte county, was found in the road this morning near Smithville frozen to death. He left Smithville last night about 8 o'clock.

Don't grunt with stomach-ache. Get relief quick by using

Simpson's Liver Pills for all stomach ills.

You will save money and your health, which is beyond price, by using the pills regularly.

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Calendar Special Sales FOR THE WEEK.

February 1st TO February 6th.

Monday, 1st—Stock taking.
Tuesday, 2nd—Stock taking.
Wednesday, 3rd—Stock taking.
Thursday, 4th—After stock taking.
Friday, 5th—After stock taking.
Saturday, 6th—After stock taking.

Daily, as the week progresses, we will offer at clearing prices such merchandise as Silks, Dress Goods, Black Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Furnishings, Small Wares, Housekeeping Goods, Woolens, Flannels, etc., etc.

We will make it to the interest of the customer to buy—it is certainly to our interest to sell. You will find many bargains in the many lines we will be offering. Daily shopping will repay you.

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Best Wood and Coal in the Market.

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UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS.

CRY OF CALAMITY HOWLERS

SHIBBOLETH OF A COMING MUNICIPAL REFORM CAMPAIGN.

The Sewerage Question in Charlotte—The Major Says There Are No Fractions.

Special to THE TRIBUNE.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 2.—It seems impossible for municipalities to become progressive without "calamity howlers" beginning their whining and evil prognostications. But sometimes these pessimists hit the nail on the head, and thus awaken the other extremist or lethargic class to investigations which do no harm, but a great deal of good. It is amusing to speak of the work now going on in this city in the improvement of the sewage system. "O! said one, don't understand me to oppose such an important work—not at all, but it should be done right if done at all." And another gets his work in something like this. "Why the plan of procedure is all wrong. The way they are doing will make the city the pit of the system. What we want is to get rid of the refuse, and not divert new cesspools towards the town." Aha! now listen to this forceful shot. "Do you remember the big rain we had about a fortnight ago? Well twenty odd barrels of cement were left uncovered one night; the storm came up and in the morning the empty barrels were floating in the creek. Considering the price of cement as $3.00 per barrel this is a good premium on carelessness."

Now this little loss is simply referred to to show the animus of some people, and their desire to meddle with edge tools. What has an individual taxpayer to do with the affairs of his fifteen thousand cosovereigns! Preposterous—funny.

Let him observe the "XI" commandment. Thus your correspondent outlines the shibboleth of the next municipal campaign—"Reform." But two years hence, perhaps, it will be another edition of that much abused word, and in fact no reform will be had at all. Thus governments make history, be they great or little.

Macon Thornton, the druggist, made an assignment today.

Major John Wilson, "the colored orator of the Catawba," says that Mecklenburg county is now free from "fractions" and the Republican party will now go ahead. John has not had any meeting at the court house for a long time, and it is alleged there are no other means of making "fractions."

Senator Butler's grasping and coercive bill to ask Congress to fence in the various industries of the country, excites the risibles of Charlotte's thoughtful citizens. Did the Senator fall a victim to the State house la grippe?

Mr. W. B. Merrimon, of Raleigh, was in the city several days in the interest of the Fidelity and Casualty Assurance Company, which he so ably represents.

A Popular Conductor Killed.

Distressing news of a fatal accident to Captain Joe W. Wilder was received by telegraph yesterday afternoon. He was conductor of an extra freight train which left South Rocky Mount yesterday morning for Wilmington. At Warsaw, about 12:45 p. m., while some shifting was being done, Captain Wilder was standing next to the bumper of the tender when a car that was unobserved rolled down against him and mashed him between the two bumpers. No bones were broken, but the young man's injuries were such that he died at Warsaw last night at 8:50 o'clock.

Mr. Herbert Wilder, a train dispatcher here for the Atlantic Coast Line, is a brother of the unfortunate young man, and he left for Warsaw last night on the 7:15 train, accompanied by Dr. D. W. Bulluck, the Atlantic Coast Line surgeon here. The train reached Warsaw at 9:10 p. m., too late for Mr. Wilder to see his brother alive.

The deceased was 25 years of age, and was not married. His former home was at St. Stephens, S. C., but for the past few years he has made his home in Wilmington, where he had made many warm friends, who are shocked at his untimely death. Mr. Wilder was a most excellent young man and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.—Wilmington Messenger.

Old Man Frozen to Death.

Fred Gibbs, an old colored man, aged about 80 years, was found dead yesterday morning about 9 o'clock in a small house on Brunswick street, between Front and Second streets. It is thought the old man froze to death during the night. His body was found on the hearth, where he had evidently laid down to try to keep warm. His means of livelihood had been to saw wood about the city.—Wilmington Messenger.

COSTS MONEY TO MAKE HISTORY.

Official Record of the Late War Eats Up $3,000,000.

New York Sun.

The most expensive book that was ever published in the world is the official history of the war of the rebellion, which is now issued by the government of the United States at a cost, up to date, of $2,334,328. Of this amount $1,184,291 has been paid for printing and binding. The remainder was expended for salaries, rent, stationery and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses, and for the purchase of records from private individuals.

It will require at least three years longer and an appropriation of perhaps $600,000 to complete the work, so that the total cost will undoubtedly reach nearly $3,000,000. It will consist of 112 volumes, including an index and atlas, which contains 178 plates and maps, illustrating the important battles of the war, campaigns, routes of march, plans of forts, and photographs of interesting scenes, places and persons.

Most of these pictures are taken from photographs made by the late M. B. Brady, of Washington. Several years ago the government purchased his stock of negatives. Each volume will, therefore, cost on an average of about $26,785, which probably exceeds the cost of any book of the kind that was ever issued. Copies are sent free to public libraries, and 1,347,999 have been so distributed. The Atlas cost $22.

The remainder of the edition is sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to 90 cents per volume. But there does not seem to be a large popular demand, for only 71,194 copies have been sold, for a total of $60,154. The books can be obtained by addressing the Secretary of War.

The material used in the preparation of these histories is taken from both the Federal and the Confederate archives, and is purely official. The reports of the commanders of armies, corps, brigades, regiments, etc., are carefully edited and arranged so as to give a consecutive account of all engagements, with as little duplication and unnecessary material as possible, and as the writer represents both sides of the struggle, it may be regarded as impartial.

AN EDUCATIONAL MEASURE

DISPENSARY WILL PUT MONEY IN THE SCHOOL FUND.

Looks Like a Solution of the School Problem—Six Months' Terms and Better Teachers.

In a letter to the Goldsboro Argus, Maj. H. L. Grant, Senator from Wayne county, gives his views on the dispensary question as follows:

"I have no motive in presenting this bill other than that of benefiting the county and especially our city. We have demonstrated on more than one occasion that there exists a sentiment against the liquor traffic, and but for the danger of an increase of taxation to make up the loss of the sum received from license, it would have been carried each time we made the effort for local option.

"There is no doubt but this bill will put in the city treasury more than double what license does, but will put in our school fund of the county three or more times as much as license does. If dollars and cents in the treasury is to be considered, the question is solved in favor of it.

"If objection is made because of the discrimination against individuals who are now engaged in selling liquor, I beg to say we are put in the position of deciding which is the best for Goldsboro and Wayne county, the voluntary putting in the pockets of seven men ten thousand dollars or into our city treasury one-half of the sum, thus decreasing our taxes on real estate and the other half into the heads of six thousand school children in the county. Can any one who favors the education of country children hesitate upon this proposition? Here you have a solution of the constitutional barrier to a longer term of school for our country districts, and that without taxation. This bill guarantees a six months' schooling in every school district in Wayne county with better teachers and better pay for them. If we can educate the masses through the indulgence of the few in drinking whiskey, why not? Your graded school will receive the benefit.

"If this bill is passed I predict in three years the school houses in Wayne county will be the best of any county in the State. There is no reason why they should not all be well equipped with modern school furniture and the buildings painted, thus becoming attractive and the pride of every district. Under present conditions the people have all the burden in the way of taxation possible for them to bear. We cannot ask for more. If we can make that class who must have whiskey educate the children, let us do it.

"I believe this bill will lessen the drink habit. Especially will it throw around the young some protection from contracting the habit. Drinking and gambling go together; if you encourage one, the other you foster. The effect of the bill will be to put shoes on bare feet, bread into hungry mouths, clothes on shivering children, and comforts if not luxury in many homes."

Bank Looted by Burglars.

Eldon, Iowa, Feb 2.—Bradley's Bank was burglarized at 3 o'clock this morning, the safe being blown open with nitroglycerine and all the funds stolen. The bank officials refuse to tell the amount taken, but the bank usually kept three thousand to five thousand on hand. The burglars escaped with a stolen team and buggy.

Application for a Receiver.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2.—Application has been made in the Chancery Court for a receiver for the Gallege Mills. Messrs. T. Emmett Seaton and B. T. Crump are the petitioners and represent the Richard Grant Company, of New York. The petition will be heard Wednesday next.

Heavy Assignment.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Henry Sears Co., wholesale dealers in cutlery and hardware at 110 Wabash avenue, made an assignment this morning to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. A statement was filed showing that the assets are $80,000 and the liabilities about $50,000.

Trial Trip of New Gunboat.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 2.—The new gunboat Wilmington, recently constructed at the Newport News ship yards made a trial trip under the direction of her builders yesterday She ran down as far as Cape Henry and gave entire satisfaction.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The following are the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives as revised up to date.

Education—Claude Dockery, chairman; S. A. White, McCrary, Cox, Young, Abernathy, King, White, of Randolph, Rountree, Whitener, Wrenn, Dixon of Cleveland, Nelson, Walters, Murphy.

Pensions—Mr. Crumpler, chairman; Barrow, Ward, Chilcutt, Roberts, Adams, McPheeters, Ransom.

Propositions and Grievances—Spencer Blackburn, chairman; Sutton, of New Hanover; Crews, Craven, Carter Crumpler, Cunningham, Lyle and Sutton, of Cumberland.

Insane Asylum—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; White, of Alamance, Alexander, Whitener, Parker, of Perquimans; Rountree, Pearson, Dixon, of Cleveland; Hartness.

Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships—D. B. Sutton, of New Hanover, chairman; Duncan, Peace, Freeman, Fagan, Ferrell, King, Maxton, Walters, Smith, Cathey, Roberts, Blackburn.

Institutions for Deaf and Dumb—Person, of Wayne, chairman; Abernathy, King, Hauser, Petree, Aiken, Green, Wrenn Nelson, Duffy, Bryan, of Edgecombe.

Immigration—White, of Alamance, chairman; White, of Bertie, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Allen, Hodges, Barrow, Harris of Hyde, Chapion, McPheeters, Harris of Hyde.

Privileges and Elections—Wm. Cook, chairman; Blackburn, Sutton, of New Hanover; Peace, Bryan, of Chatham; Brown, Person, of Wayne; Cunningham, Ferguson, Duffy, Creek, Person, of Wilson; Sutton, of Cumberland.

Judiciary—Col. V. S. Lusk, chairman; Sutton, of Cumberland; Cook, Young, Schulken, Price, Craven, Ferguson, Murphy, Chandler, Cunningham, McCrary, Blackburn, Duffy, Hartness, Chapin and Hare.

Banking and Currency—Bryan, of Chatham, chairman; Hauser, Crumpler, Ormsby, Cox, Adams, McKenzie.

Salaries and Fees—Dixon, of Green, chairman; Yarborough, Harris, of Hyde; Holmes, McCrary, Chandler, Elliott, Easley, Parker, of Wayne; Hartness.

Finance—Johnson, chairman; Bryan, of Chatham; Whitener, Person, of Wayne; Alexander, Young, Aiken, Petree, Nelson, McKenzie, Brown, Peace, Pearson, Green.

Institution for the Blind—Mr. Craven, chairman; McBride, Terrell, Person, of Wilson; Young, Pool, Grubbs, James, McLelland.

Engrossed Bills—Pinnix, chairman; Chapin, Spruill. Arrington, Parker, of Perquimans, Holmes, Price, Carter, Ferguson, Leak.

Enrolled Bills—Hauser, chairman; Abernathy, Drew, Hare, McCrary, Dockery, Eddins, Bunch.

Corporations—Schulken, chairman; McBride, Brown, Alexander, Dockery, Bailey, Watters, Umstead.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Brower, chairman; Blackburn, Dockery, Pinnix, Ferrell, White, of Randolph; Ward, Dixon, of Green; McKenzie, Smith, of Robeson.

Health—Mr. Alexander, chairman; Dixon, of Cleveland; Person, of Wayne; Person, of Wilson: Lyle, Freeman, McClelland, Sutton, of Cumberland; Fagan, Bobbitt, Spruill, Nelson, Crews.

Internal Improvements—Bryan, of Wilkes, chairman; Weymss, Aiken, Dancy, Reynolds, Morton, Ward, Brown, Reid, Wilson, Creech.

Penal Institutions—Parker, of Perquimans, chairman; Johnson, Carter, Abernathy, Roberts, Currie, Deweese, Dayton, Umstead, Conley, McKenzie, Arrington, Bryan, of Edgecombe, Hare.

Agriculture, Mechanics and Mining—E. A. Aiken, chairman; Rawls, Allen, Somers, Reynolds, Rountree, Purgason, Ferrell, Umstead, Cunningham, McLelland.

Insurance—White, of Randolph, chairman; Fagan, Price, Pool, Allen, Harris, Halifax, Cunningham, Lawhorn, Eddins.

Fish Interests—Hancock, chairman; Duncan, Bobbitt, Pool, Hodges, Alexander, Parker, of Perquimans; Harris, of Hyde, Elliott, Cox, Daniels, Fagan, Rountree, Chapman, Spruill, Drew, Hare, Burges, Gallop, Howe.

Federal Relations—Chapin, chairman; Deweese, Adams, Howe, Ward, Foster, Ferrell, Barrow, Creech, Jones.

Private Bills—Alexander; chairman; Hodges, Cooke, White, of Bertie; Person, of Wilson; Peace, Adams, Chapin, Crews, Holmes, Dixon, Duffy, Dockery, Lawhorn, McKenzie, Pinnix, Bryan, of Wilkes, Bailey, Pearson, Blackburn, Eddins, Arledge, Aiken, Piatt.

Military Affairs—Cox, chairman; Chapin, Dancy, Ormsby, McBride, King, Price, Brown, Walters, Cunningham, Weymss.

Public Roads and Turnpikes—Ferrell, chairman; Reynolds, Craven, Carter, Dayton, Daniels, Deweese, Harris, of Halifax, Wilson, Watts, McPheeters.

Rules—Sutton, of Cumberland, chairman; Brown, Bryan, of Graham, Schulken, Nelson.

Claims—Petree, , chairman; Meares, Howe, Arledge, Bobbitt, Chapman, Foster, Purgason, Jones, Watts.

Senate Committees.

The following are the Standing Committees of the Senate as corrected up to date.

Judiciary—Geo. Smathers, chairman; Whedbee, Shore, Anderson, McCarthy, Ramsey, Hare, Clark, Butler, McCaskey, Maxwell, Mitchell, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Finance—McCaskey, chairman; Sharpe, of Wilson; Parker, Alexander, McNeil, Grant, Mitchell, Yeager, Wakefield, Sharpe, of Iredell, Butler, Smathers, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Atwater.

Agriculture—Parker, of Randolph, chairman; McNeil, Hardison, Hare, Merritt, Ashburn, Earnhart, Patterson, Cameron, Rollins, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Shore, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Patterson, Parker.

Education—H. L. Grant, chairman; Butler, Hare, Shore, Ramsey, Walker, McCarthy, Utley, Ashburn, Hardison, Anderson, McCaskey, Person, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Anderson, Maxwell, Harp, of Iredell, McNeil.

Internal Improvements—Harp, chairman; Lyon, Ramsey, Wakefield, Dickson, Hyatt, Earley, Merritt, Anderson, Cameron, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Propositions and Grievances—Shaw, chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Henderson, McNeil, Anderson, Atwater, Clark, Cannon, Alexander, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony,

Corporations—Anderson, chairman; Maultsby, Rollins, Sharpe, McCarthy, Grant, Grant, Moye, Lyon, Butler, Earnhart, Clark, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Whedbee, Yeager.

Penal Institutions—Rollins, Chairman; Cannon, Hyatt, Alexander, Sharp, Earnhart, McNeil, Hardison, Henderson Atwater, Whedbee, Utley, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker.

Railroads and Railroad Commission—Butler—Chairman, McCarthey, Shore, Maultsby, Sharp of Wilson, Ramsey, Clark, Walker, McCaskey, Maxwell, Justice, Abel, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Person.

Privileges and Elections—Wakefield, Chairman; Whedbee, Earnhart, Smathers, Parker, McCarthey, Merritt, Person, Walker, Maultsby, Geddy, Justice, Abell. Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Engrossed Bills—McNeil, Chairman; Ashburn, Dickson, Maultsby, Sharp, Yeager, Maxwell, Walker, Geddy, Utley, Parker, Justice, Abell Barringer, Parker, Ray, Scales Anthony.

Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Alexander, chairman; Maultsby, Person, Rollins, Sharpe, of Wilson, Shaw, Atwater, Earnhart, Mitchell, Cannon, Walker, Hardison, Utley, Whedbee, Yeager, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony, Lyon.

Insurance—Jno. F. Newsome, chairman; Shaw, Smathers, Maxwell, Early, Whedbee, Wakefield, Parker, of Alamance, Ray. Scales, Anthony.

Fish and Fisheries—Hardison, chairman; Rollins, Geddy, McCarthy, McCaskey, Anderson, Maxwell, Yeager, Newsome, McNeil, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Claims—Ramsey, chairman; Mitchell, Henderson, Robeson, Person, Patterson, Hyatt, Barker, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Salaries and Fees—McCarthy, chairman, Clark, Smathers, Mitchell, McNeil, Alexander, Dickson, Justice, Whedbee, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Health—Mr. Merritt, Chairman, Ramsey, Odom, Anderson, Alexander, Justice, Abel Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Banking and Currency—Mr. Moye Chairman; Sharp, Butler, McNeil, Mitchell, Hyatt, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Public Roads—Mr. Ashburn, Chairman; Hardison, Dickson, Newsom, Hyatt, Lyon, Maultsby, Early Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Federal Relations—Mr. Mitchell, Chairman; Smathers, Grant, Ashburn, Rollins, Shore, Wakefield, Atwater, Newsom, Shaw, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Pensions and Soldiers Home—Mr. Roberson, Chairman; Ramsey, Shaw, Sharp, Newsom, Yeager, Lyon, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker of Alamance, Ray. Scalys, Anthony.

Insane Asylum—Mr. Hyatt, chairman; Moye, Ramsey, Wakefield, Yeager, Hardison, Grant, McCaskey, Person, Atwater, Henderson, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Barker, Geddy.

Counties, Cities and Towns—Mr. Maxwell, chairman; Grant, Walker, Smathers, Lyon, McCarthy, Utley, Whedbee, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Pool, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony, Early.

Military Affairs—Mr. Barker, chairman; Yeager, Earnhart, Dickson, Odom, Ashburn, Shaw, Sharpe, Justice, Abell, Barringer, Parker, of Alamance, Ray, Scales, Anthony.

Enrolled Bills—Mr. Shore, chairman; Whedbee, Clark, Person, Hardison, Ashburn, Robeson, Scales, Ray.

Printing—Mr. Craven, chairman; Messrs. Ward, Reynolds, Bailey, Young, Pinnix, Cathey and Leak.

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IT IS HERE TO STAY!

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PROFIT TAKING DAY

Large Transactions in Northern Pacific.

EARNINGS OF RAILROADS FALL OFF

SALES OF BONDS AMOUNTED TO $2,353,000.

Court Decisions in Ohio and Indiana Depress Western Union—American Tobacco Fell Off—Legal Troubles Encouraging to Bears.

New York, Feb. 2.—Profit taking was the order of the day at the stock exchange. The selling movement was not pronounced by any means, and the transactions footed up only 114,772 shares. In this total Northern Pacific figured for 30,500 shares, Burlington 42,000 and sugar 7,000 shares. At the start the Northern Pacifics were the centre of attraction, which was to be expected in view of the joint sale of the syndicate holdings to German capitalists and friends of the Great Northern. Blocks of stock were offered right at the opening, under which process the common receded ⅝ to 15⅛, and preferred 1⅛ to 37½; other disturbing influences were lack of London orde s, a stock and grain failure at Boston, and rumors that the state ments of the grangers now due will be very unfavorable.

The December statement of the Burlington, which is promised for Thursday, according to gossip will show a heavy loss in net earnings. Furthermore, it was asserted that the St. Paul earnings for the fourth week of January, due late in the day, it was asserted, would not come within $100,000 of the corresponding week in 1895. This was used with some effect against the Western shares. Western Union sold down 1⅜ to 82¾ on the adverse decision rendered by the Supreme Court yesterday in the Ohio and Indiana tax cases. Later the stock rallied on a statement that the sum involved was insignificant. Manhattan was relatively firm throughout. Statements that the directors, at a meeting yesterday, had discussed the question of a bond issue met with a prompt denial, and this accounts for the strength of the stock.

Among the high priced stocks New York, New Haven and Hartford was conspicuous for a break to 160. Yesterday odd lots were traded in at 171a173½. Final transactions were effected today at 164. The street was flooded today with unfavorable rumors about the stock. It is said that the company had a floating debt of between six and nine millions; that a new issue of stock was imminent, and that the dividends are likely to be reduced. Nothing of an official character was forthcoming. In the industrials sugar was steady. General electric was firm and tobacco weak. The last named fell from 74 to 72⅝, and the increasing legal troubles of the concern having created quite a bearish sentiment. Speculation closed quiet and barely steady in tone. Net changes show declines of ¼a1⅛ per cent. Manhattan gained ⅛ and Lake Shore 1 per cent. The bond market was easier today. The sales footed up $2,353,000.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

STOCKS.

New York, Feb. 2.—The stock market today was under control of bear traders. Aggressiveness was renewed in consequence of early evidences of liquidation in Northern Pacific. The apathy of London and the Boston Stock Exchange and a grain failure encouraged operations for a decline. Rumors of forthcoming unfavorable railroad statements helped weaken the Grangers. The only pronounced decline, however, was suffered by Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Northern Pacific preferred fell about 2 per cent. on realizing sales, but the common stock receded only fractionally. The general railway list lost barely a point in the average. In the industrials the feature was a break of over 1 per cent. in American Tobacco stock on account of the legal complications thickening about the company. Leather preferred broke a point on bear pressure. Western Union declined over 1 per cent. on talk of the Washington decisions against the company in the Ohio and Indiana tax suits. On subsequent statements by officials indicating that such had less importance than was attached them by current gossip, the stock showed a disposition to rally. Manhattan rallied sharply on denial of a revival of the rumors of a complicated bond issue. The market closed steady.

COTTON.

The Liverpool news today was disappointing in view of the slight advance here today and prices here declined early in the day. There was very little pressure to sell, however, and before the close part of the loss was recovered on a small local demand. New Orleans bought here and Liverpool both bought and sold. The semi-weekly movement was small and they had a steadying effect upon the market. The close was steady at a net decline of 1 to 4 points. The total sales were only 59,100 bales. The semi-weekly receipts were estimated at 30,000 against 32,000 last week and 22,000 last year. The receipts at Savannah today were 4,758 bales, but all except 250 bales were through cotton. New Orleans declined 5 points, but recovered part of the loss. In Liverpool utures declined ½-2 points, spot grades there below middling declined 1-32d, with sales of 8,000 bales. Manchester was dull.

The receipts at the ports today were estimated at 22,000, against 25,021 last week and 23,527 last year. Augusta received today 604 bales, against 1,322 last week and 249 last year; Memphis 367, against 1,331 last week and 359 last year; St. Louis 252, against 437 last week and 255 last year; Houston 5,178, against 6,914 last week and 5,585 last year. Augusta shipped today 1,807, Memphis 1,199, St. Louis 1,792 and Houston 4,805 bales. Houston expects tomorrow 1,000 bales, against 2,264 last week and 1,364 last year; New Orleans expects 5,000 to 6,000, against 6,410 last week and 6,539 last year.

Spot cotton here declined 1 16, with sales of 224 bales for spinning. Midling uplands 7¼, against 8¼ cents last year. The Southern spot markets were quiet and steady. Norfolk sold 372, Mobile 300, Augusta 201 and St. Louis 200 bales.

McINTYRE & WARDWELL.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—Wheat—While the best buying of wheat has probably been by shorts the strength is more the result of the good investment buying than the recent decline developed at the improved cash demand, and rather a firm feeling abroad. The Boards early cable quoted Liverpool wheat 1d higher for futures. This advance caused a higher opening here, to the extent of ½c. per bushel over yesterday's close. The gain, however, was lost in selling by local scalpers, influenced somewhat by the failure of a Boston firm, which was supposed to be long of wheat in this market. But as there was no long wheat pressing for sale the feeling steadied. Later some local and St. Louis parties became buyers, evidently covering short wheat; this, in turn, started early sellers to cover and prices advanced 1½c. per bushel.

There was a reaction of ½c. per bushel on realizing sales later, which prices advanced further, the close being firm. New York reported 15 loads sold for export account. Clearances were fairly large, amounting to 361,000 bushels. Bradstreets report of the world's visible showed a decrease of 2,500,000 bushels. Beerbohms report that there was a decrease from 10 to 15 per cent. in the French acreage as compared with last year possibly had some effect. Closing cables reported Liverpool spot wheat ½-1d lower, and futures ½-⅝d higher than yesterday, while continental markets were about ½c. per bushel lower.

Corn.—Corn was steady. The car lot market was rather weak, owing to the large amount of soft corn that is arriving from Iowa, and which is hard to dispose of. No grade sold at 11 cents per bushel which would net the shipper in Iowa about 3 cents per bushel, while for the time being these arrivals are not exerting a very bearish influence on the speculative market, owing to the small amount that grades contract. It is quite likely if the cash market should become overloaded with soft corn it would have the effect of dragging down the prices of futures.

Provisions.—Were weak on some outside liquidation and on a larger increase in provisions' stocks than estimated, the world's stock of lard now being 545,542 tierces.

LAMSON BROTHERS & Co.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—Money on call easy at 1½a2 per cent.; last loan at 1½, and closing at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3a3½ per cent. Bar silver 64⅝. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.84⅝a4.85 for 60 days and 4.86¼a4.86¾ for demand. Posted rates 4.85a4.87½. Commercial bills 4.83¼a4.84¼. Government bonds strong. State bonds firm. Railroad bonds lower. Silver at the board quiet.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil	11⅞
pref'd	54
American Sugar Refinery	116⅝
pref'd	103
American Tobacco	72⅝
pref'd	101½
Atchison	14⅝
B. & O	15½
Canadian Pacific	55½
C. & O	17½
Chicago & Alton	164
C., B. & Q	74⅝
Chicago Gas	78½
Delaware & Lackawana	151¾
D. and C. F	—
Erie	15
pref'd	35½
General Electric	35¾
Illinois Central	94½
L. E. & W	16
pref'd	65
Lake Shore	153¼
L. & N	51½
L., N. A. & C	½
Manhattan Consolidated	90¼
M. & C	15
Michigan Central	89
Missouri Pacific	22⅝
Mobile & Ohio	21
Nash. & Chat	67½
U. S. Cordage	—
pref'd	—
N. J. Central	100
N. Y. Central	93
N. Y. & N. E	38
N. & W. pref'd	17½
Northern Pacific	15⅝
pref'd	37½
N. W	104
pref'd	152
Pacific Mail	25¾
Reading	26⅝
Rock Island	67⅞
St. Paul	76⅝
pref'd	133
Silver Certificates	64¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29½
pref'd	80
Texas Pacific	9¼
Union Pacific	6⅝
Wabash	6⅝
pref'd	16
Western Union	84
W. & L. E	2¼
pref'd	9½

BONDS.

Alabama, class A	105
B	103
C	98
La. B. 4's	95½
N. C. 4's	102
6's	122
Tenn. new set. 3's	77½
Va. 6's, def	5
Va. T. R. S	6
Va. F. D	62½
U. S. 4's reg	111⅝
coup	112½
2's	95½
So. Railway 5's	90½
con	9⅝
pref'd	29¼
S. C. 4½'s	107½
U. S. new 4's, Dec	122⅝
Coup	122½

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Feb. 2.—Treasury balances: Coin, $122,900,163; currency, $54,586,290.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing.
WHEAT—No. 2.		
February	73a73½	74
May	74⅝a74⅞	75⅝
July	71⅝a71⅞	72⅛
CORN—		
February	22½a22⅝	22⅝
May	24¼a24⅜	24⅜
July	25⅜a25½	25⅜
OATS—		
February	15⅞	15⅞
May	18⅛	18⅛
July	18¾	18¾a18⅞
MESS PORK—		
Ferbuary	$7.55	$7.55
May	7.70	7.65
July	7.85	7.85
LARD—		
February	3.77	3.77
May	3.90	3.90
July	4.00	4.00
SHORT RIBS—		
February	3.87½	3.87½
May	3.92½	3.90
July	4.00	4.00

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; hard spring wheat patents $4.14a4.40 in wood; soft wheat patents $3.09a4.10; hard wheat bakers' in sacks $2.75a3 25; soft wheat bakers $3.00 a3.35. No. 2 spring wheat 72½a74¾; No. 2 red 83¼a85¼. No. 2 corn 22½a22⅝. No. 2 oats 16¼. Mess pork $7.60a7 62½. Lard $3.77a3 85. Short ribs $3.75a4.00. Dry salt shoulders $4.25a4.50. Short clear sides $4.12½a4.25. Whiskey $1 17.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet; middling 7¼; net receipts, 906 bales; gross receipts, 4,389 bales; exports to Great Britain, — bales; to France, — bales; to the Continent, — bales; forwarded, 1,129 bales; sales, 2,124; spinners, 224; stock 293,561 bales. Total today—net receipts, 22,700 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,042 bales; to France, 11,835 bales; to the Continent, 709 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, 1,023,869 bales. Total so far this week—net receipts, 59,075 bales; exports to Great Britain, 47,997 bales; to France, 21,094 bales; to the Continent, 30,685 bales; to the Channel, none; stock, none. Total since September 1—net receipts, 5,572,099 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,239,412 bales; to France, 511,405 bales; to the Continent, 1,353,612 bales; to the Channel, 5,481; stock, none.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 59,100 bales; February 6.97a6.99; March 7.02a7 03; April 7.08a7.09; May 7.15a7.16; June 7.19a7.20; July and August 7.25a 7.26; September 6.91a6 92; October 6 79a 6.80; November 6.70; December 6.83a6.85.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 2.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton quiet, prices in buyers' favor; American middling 3 15-16d; sales 8,000 bales; American 7,500 bales; speculation and export 500 bales; receipts 39,000 bales; American 35,100 bales.

Futures opened quiet, demand moderate; American middling, l. m. c.—February, February and March, 3.57; March and April, 3.58; April and May, 3.58a 3.59; May and June, 3.59; June and July, 3.60; July and August 3 60; August and September 3.59; October and November, 3.47a3.48; November and December 3.47. Futures quiet.

4 P. M.—Cotton—American middling, l. m. c.—February, 3.56a3.57v; February and March, 3.56a3.57; March and April, 3 57a3.58s; April and May 3.58b; May and June, 3.59; June and July, 3.59a3.60b; July and August, 3.60b; August and September, 3 583.59b; September and October 3.52; October and November 3.47a 3.48b; November and December 3.46a 3.47b. Fuures closed steady.

RALEIGH COTTON MARKET.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 2.

Strict good middling	7
Good middling	6¾
Strict middling	6½
Middling	6¼

Receipts on market yesterday 19 bales;

OTHER COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 2.—Cotton futures steady; sales 23,500 bales; February, 6.77; March, 6.81; April, 6.87; May, 6.93; June, 6.98; July, 7.02; August, 6.90; September, 6.56; October, 6.48; November, 6.48.

February 2.

Galveston quiet, 7, 2,746 bales.
Norfolk steady, 6 15-16, 1,204 bales.
Baltimore nominal, 7 5-16, —— bales.
Boston quiet, 7 5-16, 673 bales.
Wilmington firm, 6½, 347 bales.
Philadelphia quiet, 7½, 158 bales.
Savannah quiet and steady, 6 13-16, 4,758 bales.
New Orleans quiet, 6 15-16, 9,440 bales.
Mobile quiet, 6 13-16, 630 bales.
Memphis steady, 6 15-16, 367 bales.
Augusta steady, 7 1-16a7¼, 6,018 bales.
Charleston easy, 6 13-16, 365 bales.
Cincinnati quiet 7, 2,207 bales.
Louisville firm, 7, —— bales.
St. Louis quiet, 7, 252 bales.
Houston quiet, 7, 5,178 bales.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Feb. 2.—Flour quiet and easy; winter wheat low grades $2.30a 3.30; do fair to fancy $3.50a4.60; do patents 4.75a5.00; Minnesota clear $3.50a 4.00; patents $4.10a4 85; low extras $2.30 a3.30.

Wheat—spot market dull; firmer with options; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 96½; ungraded red 7.a97. Options moderately active anp firm at 1¼a1½ advance; No. 2 red, February 83½; March 85; May 82½; July 79½.

Corn—spots dull, firm; No. 2, 29½ in elevator; 30½ afloat; steamer mixed 26½; No. 3, 27⅞. Options were dull and firm at ¼ advance; February 29⅛; May 30⅛; July 31⅛.

Oats—spot dull, firm; options dull; February 21½; May 22¼. Spot prices—No. 2, 21½; No. 2 white 24½; mixed western 22a24.

Hay quiet; shipping 55; good to choice 72½a77½.

Hides firm, moderate demand; wet salted Havana selected, 35a50 pounds, at 7¾; Texas dry, 21a25 pounds, 12a13.

Wool firm, moderate demand; domestic fleece 16a23; pulled 18a31.

Beef steady; family $9.25a10 50; extra mess $7.00a8.00

Beef hams firm at $17.50a18.00.

Tierced beef quiet; city extra India mess $13.00a14.00.

Cut meats steady; pickled bellies 4⅝; shoulders 4½a4¾; hams 8½a9.

Lard dull, weak; western steam $4.00; city $3.60; May $4.20, nominal; refined quiet; continent $4.25; South America $4 60; compound 4a4½.

Pork dull, weak; new mess $8.00a8.75.

Butter—choice firm, fair demand; State dairy 10a15; do creamery 13½a19½; Elgins 20½a21.

Eggs easy; State and Pennsylvania 18a18½; ice house, per case $2.40a3.75; western fresh 17½a18; Southern 17½a17¾; limed 13½a14.

Cottonseed oil dull, easy; crude 20; yellow prime 23.

Petroleum dull, refined New York 6.30; Philadelphia 6.15; do in bulk 3.65a3-70.

Rosin dull, steady; strained, common to good $1.70a1.72½.

Turpentine quiet at 27½a28.

Rice firm, fair demaud; domestic fair to extra 3¾a6; Japan 4¼a4¾.

Molasses dull, easy, moderate demand; New Orleans open kettle, good to choice new 22a32.

Old Clothing Made New.

D. W. C. HARRIS,
Steam Dyer and Pawn Broker.

We buy or loan money on Old Clothing, Watches, Pistols, Guns, Musical Instruments. Suits cleaned, 75c.; cleaned and dyed $1.50.
East Hargett Street, below Central Hotel, Raleigh, N. C.

School and College Text-Books
AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

All kinds of Books bought, sold and exchanged, especially School and Law Books.
We furnish them at prices lower than Northern houses, and in much less time.
Our's is the largest stock of Law and School Books, Stationery, School and General Office Supplies, and we occupy the largest and oldest book-store in the State.
N. C. Reports from $1.50 each up, in odd volumes of complete sets.
Give us a trial order, and list your books for sale or exchange.

Southern Law Book Exchange,
M. M. SMITH, Manager.
A. Williams' old stand, 119 Fayetteville St.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH, DAILY:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.
Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.
Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washingtsn and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily.—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m., daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.
From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

1:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:55 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
—AT—
ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.'S,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
RALEIGH, N. C.

Send us your orders for anything you need in our line. The Oldest Book House in the State Largest Stock in the State. Lowest Prices in the State.
☞Prompt attention always.
Alfred Williams & Co.

THE CENTRAL HOTEL,

Corner Wilmington and Hargett Streets, half block from Fayetteville Street, one block south of Capitol Square.

RALEIGH, N. C.,
Has Been Thoroughly Cleaned
Newly Furnished,
And now offers to both Transient and Regular Boarders first-class fare at moderate prices.
A. J. JONES, Manager.

WE SHALL

Have no need of the Chinaman in the future if every American laundryman will supply the proper kind of work.
We can launder your linen much better, much whiter (without the use of chemicals), finish them in much finer style, and we won't charge you any more, and we won't send them home minus the buttons, either.
Prompt Delivery. Drop a Postal for our Wagon.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect December 20, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	7:50 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:00 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
Lv. Fayetteville Junction	11:27 a m
Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:56 p m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
Lv. Sanford	2:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	4:12 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	4;18 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:35 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:45 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:30 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:40 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:50 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:18 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	11:01 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:19 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:28 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:49 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:36 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:09 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:17 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:25 p m

NORTH BOUND.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

SOUTH BOUND.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1.28 p m
Lv. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and east; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air-Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Mgr. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass Agt.

S. A. L.

Vestibuled Limited Trains.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO ATLANTA, NEW ORLEANS, NORFOLK, RICHMOND, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

Schedule in Effect November 1st, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

1:26 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Henderson, Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and all points north. Buffet drawing-room sleepers and Pullman coaches Atlanta to Washington, parlor cars Washington to New York Pullman sleeping car Monroe to Portsmouth. Arrives at Washington 10:45 a. m., Baltimore 12 noon, Philadelphia 2:20 p. m., New York 4:53 p. m. Also for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Old Point and local stations Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

11:31 A. M. DAILY.

For Henderson, Weldon, Suffolk, Portsmouth, Norfolk and intermediate stations, connects at Portsmouth with Bay Line for Old Point and Baltimore; with Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company for Washington; with N. Y. P. & N. Railroad for Philadelphia and points north; also at Weldon with Atlantic Coast line for Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and with Scotland Neck Branch for Greenville, Washington and Portsmouth.
Pullman sleeping car Atlanta to Portsmouth.

6:00 P. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule for Southern Pines, Hamlet, Wilmington, Monroe, Charlotte, Lincolnton, Shelby, Chester, Clinton, Greenwood, Abbeville, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbia, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and all points south and southwest; through Pullman Buffet sleepers and day coaches Washington and Atlanta, connecting directly at Union depot, Atlanta, with diverging lines; also Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Monroe.

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

For Wilmington, Charlotte, Chester, Greenwood, Athens, Atlanta and all intermediate stations. Connects at Union station, Atlanta, with diverging lines. Pullman sleeping car Portsmouth to Atlanta.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

3:40 P. M. DAILY.

From Norfolk, Portsmouth and points north via Bay Line and N. Y. P. & N. Railroad, Petersburg Richmond and Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston; also from Greenvills, Plymouth, Washington, N. C., and Eastern Carolina points via Weldon.

1:21 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" Pullman Vestibule from Atlanta and points south, Athens, Abbeville, Greenwood and Chester.

11:26 A. M. DAILY.

From Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and intermediate stations.

5:55 A. M. DAILY.

"Atlanta Special" from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Henderson, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the east.
Magnificent Pullman vestibuled trains. No extra fare.
Apply to ticket agent, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.

Clearing this afternoon. Fair tonight. Colder Wednesday morning. Wednesday fair; warmer in the afternoon.

Forecast for North Carolina.

Fair Wednesday. Cooler in the eastern portion tonight.

Weather Conditions.

The storm has moved from the Gulf of Mexico to eastern North Carolina, where it is now central, with quite a low barometer (29 60 inches.) Considerable rain fell over the Eastern States, from Pennsylvania to Florida, in amounts generally less than an inch, except at Jupiter, Fla., which received 2 60 inches.

In the Mississippi valley and west the weather is fair. The line of freezing passes through northern Kansas, Iowa and Wisconsin to Marquette, then dips southward to the east Lake region and passes through New York. It is slightly cold in the central valley, with west to north winds. Southerly winds still prevail in the West.

C. F. VON HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Mr. W. R. Tucker is ill.

Hon. H. A. Gudger is in the city.

Ex-Senator J. B. Fortune is in town.

Chairman A. E. Holton is in the city.

Mr. G. Rosenthal is out of the city.

Mr. A. C. Lehman has gone to Durham.

Mr. Geo. B. Curtis, of Enfield, is in town.

Mr. T. B. Bunn, of Kinston, is at the Park.

Mr. Hugh MacRae, of Wilson, is in Raleigh.

Mr. John P. Allison, of Concord, is at the Park.

Mr. J. G. Downing, of Carthage, is at the Park.

Mr. H. B. Scott, of Reidsville, is at the Park.

Mr. W. L. Spence of Carthage, is in Raleigh.

Mr. H. B. Adams, of Monroe, is at the Park.

Mrs. John S. Cunningham is stopping at the Park.

Ex-Governor Carr returned to Tarboro yesterday.

Hon. W. A. Guthrie has returned to Durham

Judge and Mrs. W. L. Norwood are at the Park.

Mr. John R. Morris, of Baltimore, is at the Park.

Mr. Stephen L. Crocker, of Middleburg, is at the Park.

Mr. J. A. Duncan, of Apex, spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. J. B. Broadfoot, of Fayetteville, arrived yesterday.

Col. W. J. Hicks continues ill at his home on Edenton street.

Mr. J. F. Cabaniss, of Gastonia, spent Tuesday in Raleigh.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hancock, of Greensboro, is in the city.

Mrs. Rebecca Norwood of Neuse is ill with pneumonia.

Capt. C. M. Cooke returned to Louisburg yesterday.

Messrs. J. E. Cox and R. F. Dalton, of High Point, are in town.

Ex-Attorney General F. I. Osborne, of Charlotte, is here attending court.

Representative Parker, of Perquimans, has returned from his home.

Miss Kate Stronach has returned from Salisbury, where she has been visiting.

Mr. William Allen, of the S. A. L., is confined to his home by sickness.

Mr. E. F. Aydlett, of Elizabeth City, is here attending the Supreme Court.

Superintendent Goodwin, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Morganton, is in town.

Mr. Ramseur, city ticket agent for the S. A. L. in Charlotte, is in the city.

Mr. Stephen G. Walters, representing C. A. Gambell Manufacturing Co., is in town.

Hon. J. S. Manning and Mr. F. L. Fuller of Durham, are here attending the Supreme Court.

Mr. Charles R. Capps, the General Ereight Agent for the S. A. L., is in Raleigh.

Mr. W. D. Grimes, of Pitt county, a new admission to the legal fraternity, returned home yesterday.

W. A. Cooper, of Cooper Brothers Marble Works, is in Washington, N. C., in the interest of his firm.

Messrs. W. M. Bond, of Edenton, and W. J. Griffin, of Elizabeth City, are attending the Supreme Court.

Mr. Geo. Pell, formerly of Raleigh, was one of the successful applicants for law license yesterday.

Miss Cunningham, sister of Col. Cunningham, is visiting Miss Eleanor Haywood on Edenton street.

Mr. Sanderlin, of Camden county, who is now a student at Wake Forest College, paid us a pleasant call yesterday,

Rockingham county increased the force at the Penitentiary by four yesterday. Two come for three years and two for one.

J. M. Broughton & Co. have repainted and refurnished their office on Martin street. Electric lights have also been added.

Captain A. S. Peace continues to improve and Dr. Rogers says that if no relapse occurs he thinks Mrs. Peace can return home in a few days.

Dr. M. M. Marshall's condition remains perceptibly unchanged. He was unable to sleep Monday night, but appeared none the weaker from it yesterday.

Judge E. W. Timberlake passed through the city en route to Newbern where he holds Court. Judge Timberlake is two days late on account of an attack of la grippe.

Senator E. L. Wakefield returned yesterday from a visit of several days to his home at Lenoir. His trip was occasioned by the illness of his wife, who he reports very greatly improved.

Mr. Wattkowsky, a capitalist of Charlotte, is in Raleigh to secure the passage of a charter incorporating a bank on the Canadian system. He hopes to have the charter on hand should the National Legislature pass a law allowing State banks of issue.

Personal.

H. J. Scott, of Reidsville, spent yesterday in the city.

State Chairman A. E. Holton, of Winston, is again in the city.

Mr A. Duncan, a prominent lumber manufacturer at Apex, was in Raleigh yesterday.

J. F. Reynolds, of Forsyth county, brother of the Lieutenant Governor, arrived in the city today.

H. O. Sapp, of Forsyth, a student at Wake Forest College, spent yesterday afternoon in the city en route from a visit to his Forsyth home.

H. W. Fries, of Salem, N. C., is here attending the directors' meeting of the Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Fries is considered Salem Winston's wealthiest citizen.

Mr. M. L. Buchanan, of Concord, is in Raleigh on a trip. He will return home Friday morning. Mr. Buchanan is Sheriff of Cabarrus county, and it is the first Republican Sheriff, so it is said, the county has ever had. He brought one prisoner to the penitentiary and sent a demented colored individual to the Eastern Hospital for the Colored Insane at Goldsboro.

THE X RAY LECTURE.

Small Audience Enjoys an Interesting, Instructive Lecture and Successful Experiments.

Prof. Lanneau, of Wake Forest College, was greeted by a very small audience last night at Metropolitan Hall. However that did not one whit interfere with the excellence and thoroughness of his experiments and able explanation of them.

The results which Prof. Lanneau obtained from his experiments were indeed gratifying and were highly satisfactory to the audience. The hall was in almost total darkness during the greater portion of the evening.

The method of penetrating outer substances and revealing substances within was illustrated in a variety of experiments. A nickle was placed between the pages of a thick book, the X-ray turned on and the coin shown to the audience. The bones of the hand were clearly displayed through thick wood, sole leather and other substances.

The method of photographing with the cathode was explained, as were many other marvelous uses to which this wonderful current is being put by up-to-date scientists.

An effort will be made to get Prof. Lannean to repeat his lecture some time in the future, when it is hoped there will be a larger number of Raleigh people and General Assemblymen who will attend.

The lecture last night was under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Assistant Teacher Wanted.

I will hold an examination Saturday morning, February 6, beginning at 9 o'clock, at the Centennial School, for the purpose of securing an assistant to the Principal of the Murphey School. Her duties will be to help the Principal in the study hall and elsewhere, and to teach classes. LOGAN D. HOWELL,
Sup't. Raleigh Public Schools.

The full choir who are to sing for the Baptist Young Peoples' State Convention are requested to meet at the First Baptist Church this (Wednesday) evening after regular prayer service for rehearsal.

Do You Want Any Of These?

They are Specialties.

Pork and Beans with Tomato Sauce is something you haven't used.

Asparagus—Seal brand, and others.

Tomato Bouillon, in glass.

Evaporated California Fruit—the nicest line to be had.

Golden Gate Canned Goods. My stock is absolutely complete.

My own special importation of Java and Mocha Coffee in handsome package.

Welch's Grape Juice—something new—a non-alcoholic wine—for invalids.

The whole of The Tribune could be used to enumerate all the good things the store contains, for you know I am the leader in the grocery business.

THOMAS PESCUD

Public Printing.

Under section three of chapter twenty of the Public Laws of the State of North Carolina for 1895, the Joint Committee on Printing and Binding of the General Assembly of North Carolina, advertise for thirty days from date for proposals for the public printing and binding for the State, for two years from and including the first day of July, 1897, to and including the 30th day of June, 1899.

Printed forms of proposals for printing and binding, showing the class of work to be contracted for, &c., will be furnished free of charge upon application to the chairman of the Printing Committee.

The Printing Committee reserve the right to reject all bids, if they believe it to be to the interest of the State so to do.

This January 29th, 1897.

For the committee:

JOHN A. RAMSAY,
Chairman, &c.

JAMES H. CATHEY, Secretary.

Scholars Wanted.

Desirous of being occupied, I would take charge of ten or twelve children at my residence. Best of care would be exercised in regard to their moral, mental and physical culture. Can prepare them for any ordinary business of life. Address,

W. T. WOMBLE,
636 East Hargett Street, Raleigh, N. C.

ECONOMICAL MOVEMENT.

Call for a Non-Partisan Caucus in the Interest of Economy.

We, the undersigned Senators and Representatives, respectfully invite members of all political parties of the General Assembly, who are in favor of a rigid economy in all matters of legislation to meet in the Senate Chamber, on Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

C. D. Fagan, E. P. Hauser, J. B. Schulken, Jno. H Person, J. L. Nelson, R. M. Crumpler, C. A. Babbitt, W. R. Dixon, C. W. Smith, W. J. Currie, Slade Chapman, Jno. F. Mitchell, J. E. Bryan, J. F. Ray, A. J. Moye, D Reid Parker, Wm. Merritt, J. E. Lynn, W. Whedbee, Jno. F. Newsom, E. N. Robeson, D. A. Patterson, J. M. Early, James H. Cathey, L. Purgason, A. R. Holmes, J. D. Maultsby.

Box Sheet for Nat. Goodwin Opens Friday Morning.

The box sheet for Nat. Goodwin, who appears at the Academy of Music Wednesday, February 17th, will be put on sale at King's drug store Friday morning at 9 o'clock. There has already been a great demand for seats. This is the most notable attraction in the theatrical history of Raleigh, and from the amount of interest manifested, people will be turned away from the Academy. Every chair will be reserved. There will be no general admission, except to the gallery.

Important Change in Schedule.

From and after next Sunday Nos. 402 and 403, on the Seaboard Air Line, will pass each other in Raleigh. They are the Atlanta specials. Thus the south bound through mail will arrive here at 2 15 a. m., instead of 5.30 a. m., as it does now, and the north-bound at 2 15, instead of 1 30 a. m. The south bound will then stop at Chester, S. C., for breakfast, instead of Monroe. This change in schedule only applies to the two through mails, the morning and afternoon mails arriving here at 11 26 a. m. and 3 34 p. m., as they do now.

Johnson Must Hang.

Govenor Russell has declared that the law must take its course in the case of Monroe Johnson. The Governor's Private Secretary has written Mr. Walter Henry, Johnson's lawyer, to this effect. Johnson will be hung on February 8th, 1897. He was convicted of burglary at Charlotte, where the crime was committed. Johnson put up the same old plea, namely, that he was an alibi, but Governor Russell is convinced that there is no doubt about his guilt.

Mrs. G. B. Alford Dead.

Mrs. G. B. Alford died yesterday morning at her home in Holly Springs. Mrs. Alford was the sister of ex-State Senator Olive, of Apex, and the daughter of Rev. Johnson Olive, once a prominent Baptist minister in this county. She was an accomplished Christian woman, beloved by all her neighbors. The sympathy of Mr. Alford's many friends in Raleigh goes out to him in his affliction.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

$75.00 REWARD.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that John Keel, a white man, late of the county of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of David Crandall. And whereas, it appears that the said John Keel has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of seventy-five dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said John Keel to the Sheriff of Pitt county at the Courthouse in Greenville, and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the twenty third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and in the one hundred and twenty-first year of our American Independence.

DESCRIPTION—White man, stout, well built; round, red face, little red mustache; weighs 180 pounds; left shoulder little sloping; sandy red hair.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

By the Governor:
JOE E. ALEXANDER,
Private Secretary.

WHO WILL LEAD?

That is the Question Propounded by Representative Umstead—His Condition.

A private letter received from Representative John W. Umstead yesterday, stated that he was slowly regaining his wonted strength. It will be remembered that Mr. Umstead has been quite ill the past two weeks. When he left Raleigh he was unable to travel further than Durham.

He went a few days ago to his home at Embia, and is now there recuperating.

He has been suffering from pneumonia, and says that if the present raw weather continues he may not be able to return to the Legislature at all.

In the letter Mr. Umstead expressed surprise at the re election of Senator Pritchard (he is a Democrat) and asked who would lead the Populist party, Butler or Skinner. And said that if Butler led he expected to see the Democrats get the vote of the Populists two years hence.

Mr. Umstead has been excused from the sessions of the House for the session, but expects to resume his seat before the House adjourns.

SUTTON OF NEW HANOVER.

He is Complimented by His Committeemen—Town Charter Amendments Considered.

The Committee on Counties, Cities, Towns and Townships, Sutton of New Hanover, chairman, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and decided to make a favorable report upon the bill amending the charter of Henderson, N. C; also that of Laurinburg. They decided to make a favorable report also upon the bill refunding the poll tax to the members of the fire companies at Wilmington.

A bill to amend the charter of Shelby came up for an unfavorable report.

The committee passed a vote of thanks complimentary to their efficient chairman commending him most highly for his methods of conducting the Committee's business. Secretary J. Will Roberts also came in for high compliments for efficient and faithful service.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the General Assembly, session of 1897, for a charter to incorporate The Peoples' Mutual Benefit Association, of Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 9 1897.

WE ARE GLAD

To say Hard Times are over. As no one can complain of hard times if they will only go around to the Lyon Racket Store, 16 East Market St., Raleigh, N. C., and see at what low prices they are selling goods. We will quote you a few prices in trunks, valises and such things as Hardware, as we now sell them at about one-half of the regular price; but we are determined to sell goods if we have to sell at the smallest profit goods were ever sold at. Some ask, "How can they sell at such small profit?" Quick sales and small profits repeated often are equal to slow sales and large profits, and we prefer quick sales and the cash to accompany the sale.

Read the prices below and be convinced.

These goods are first class.

	Our Price. cts.	Worth $
Hand Saws,	57	1.50
Panel Saws,	47	1.00
Key Hole Saws,	14	40
Butchers' Saws,	74	1.25
Kitchen Saws,	38	75
Saw Sets,	47	1.00
Squares,	34	75
Squares,	28	50
Hammers, Steel,	47	1.00
Hammers, Steel,	37	75
Harness Goods,	20	50
Hatchet, Steel,	47	1.00
Ratchet Braces,	50	1.25
Braces,	25	75
Eyelet Punches,	47	1.00
Hinges,	10	20
Horse Clippers,	98	1.50
Curry Combs,	10	25
Curry Combs,	5	15
Horse Brushes,	50	1.00
Horse Brushes,	24	50
Horse Brushes,	19	25
Bridle Snaps,	5	15
Rubber Bitts,	16	50
Steel Bitts,	4	20
Trowels, Steel,	29	75
Shovels,	4	10
Shovels,	9	25

and other things in hardware too numerous to mention. But if you will come and look for yourself you will be surprised to see things of such value sold so cheap. But they must be sold, as we intend to sell goods, and this is the only way.

You to please.

LYON RACKET STORE,
16 East Martin St., Raleigh.

SHERWOOD HIGGS & COMPANY,

203 and 205 FAYTTEVILLE STREET

Special—The First Gun of the Spring.

Two cases Sea Island yard-wide Percals for shirt waists and children's dresses. All new styles at our celebrated no competition price, 10c. (See South window).

STOCK TAKING WEEK.—EYES SHUT TO THE COST PRICE.—SPRING DELIVERIES ARE UPON US.—A CLEAN SWEEP IS NOW TO BE MADE.

It is resolved and determined that all short-lines and accumulations shall ... Reference to value not to be considered. During inventory this week, some entire lines of goods will be brought to face the sacrifice table, and in every department something will be found upon which quick moving prices will be placed.

Stock-taking is fraught with many surprises. Reckless price cutting, a kind of daring, is often indulged in. Price paring, so ungrudgingly done here, is much the pleasure and enjoyment of the cautious-saving and economical, and many a dollar may be saved by the judicious investment here afforded for present use or future wants.

Dress Goods took a drop, Blankets fall, Piece Goods tumble, and the price of Woolen Underwear go to pieces. All dark colored Winter Cotton Goods in dresses have been reduced, and many lines of Shoes at prices way off.

Great lots of these goods greet you as you enter. Our most stylish and best offerings is where the most appreciative only have been applied, and the many people who followed up our last week's advertisement to their fullest satisfaction may take some additional interests in this week's offerings.

SHOE SECTION.

Our Special Shoe sale has become a land-slide. Geo. E. Keith's fine footwear $3, $4 $5 qualities, calf skin, cordovan welts, and McKay's sewed, all sizes, 6 to 11, your choice only $2.00

G. Gerstle & Co., Cincinati, Ladies' Shoes, formerly $3, $2.50, $2, none ever sold for less, your choice now of any and all, only $1.00

Williams & Hoyt's Boys and Misses, standard make, qualities well known; Misses $2.50 spring heel shoes $1.50

Boys' $2 spring heel shoes $1.00

Children's $1.25 spring heel shoes ... 75c

DRESS GOODS SECTION.

Advance styles for Spring, 1897. ... picked-over stuffs, but wool and ... mixed color combinations direct from the manufacturers, such as neat effects Shepherd and Scotch Plaids, Plain Weaves and Jacquards—smooth, rough or granite—full toned, variegated, ... exclusive styles of the very prettiest and most durable all-the-year-round Dress Goods ever offered at the popular price of 25 cents a yard.

EMBROIDERIES.

Hamburg and Nainsook Edge and Insertings, Special lines at special prices. All of our Embroideries are in one continuous length. No remnants.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

I sell the finest Oysters sold in the city at 35 cents per quart. Receive them Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Try them.

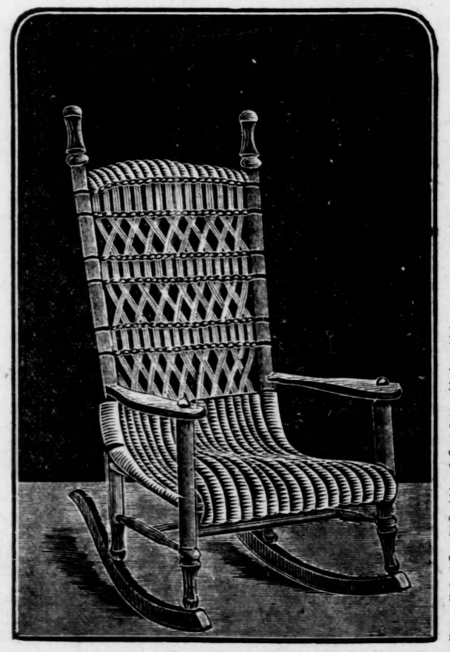
Have received some new Bermuda Irish Potatoes, also a lot of those famous Virginia Hams.

Next week I will have plenty of New Tomatoes.

If you want anything at all your grocer fails to supply you with, come to see me. I can and will get it for you.

M. ROSENTHAL,
GROCER,
136 Fayetteville Street.

Wines and Liquors for family use. None drank on premises.



Thomas & Campbell's

SPECIAL BARGAIN SALE. : :

All Rockers Now at COST!

We have about one hundred left over from our holiday trade that must be closed out at once.

Our line of chamber suits are the finest ever shown here. All marked at hard times prices.

In our line of dining-room furniture we have made special reduction. On sideboards—A beautiful sideboard now for fifteen dollars, former price twenty-two dollars.

We have also made a sweeping reduction in all pieces of furniture, such as china closets, book cases, secretaries, ward robes, ladies' desks, etc., etc.

We have just received one hundred rolls of new Japanese Matting, which we will sell very cheap until we get our regular spring stock.

We are receiving our first carload of infant's carriages, which are undoubtedly the most beautiful ever shown in this city.

Be sure to see us before buying anything in our line.
Yours truly,

THOMAS & CAMPBELL
Nos. 9 and 12 E. Martin St. 'Phone 261 C.
Leading Furniture Dealers of Raleigh, N. C.

Members OF THE Legislature ..... Have to Eat!

Why not eat where you can get

THE BEST?

Everything the Market Affords

at any hour of the 24.

BEST OF

WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

McCLURE & HALES'

Bonanza Saloon,
232 FAYETTEVILLE ST.

Apples

A carload of best varieties Western New York Apples just received and for sale low by the barrel or load.

POTATOES!

A carload of the nicest Michigan White Potatoes at 60c. per bushel. One cent per pound by the bag of 3 bushels.

COAL

From the best mines in America continues to come in and go out "Like Hot Cakes."

WOOD

Cut any length and promptly delivered.

Corn, Oats, Bran.

Hay! Hay!! Five carloads of fine quality of Prime Timothy and choice mixed at rock bottom prices.

JONES & POWELL
RALEIGH, N. C.